*Fortieth Annual Educational Number*

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## THE CRISIS

**20 WEST 40th STREET** **NEW YORK 18, N. Y.**

# THE CRISIS

Founded 1910

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## A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

*Editor*: James W. Ivy

*Editorial Advisory Board:* Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Walter White, Carl Murphy

**Vol. 58, No. 7** **Whole Number 485**

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**August - September, 1951**

COVER

Lucille Howard Brantley, daughter of Principal G. D. Brantley of the Sumner High School, St. Louis, Mo., received her M. S. degree from the University of Illinois on June 17, 1951. Miss Brantley, who holds an A.B. degree from Fontbonne College, St. Louis University, majored in home economics.

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THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910 *and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.* THE CRISIS *is published monthly from October to May inclusive and bimonthly June-July and August-September by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., at 20 West 40th Street, New York* 18, *N. Y. Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15 *cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and three weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Reentered as second class matter July* 22, 1949, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March* 3, 1879.

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# Editorial

## THE NAACP AND SEGREGATED EDUCATION

WE think this is a good time to explain the position of the NAACP on the burning issue of segregation in public education.

In Clarendon county, South Carolina, and in Topeka, Kansas, the Association followed its new policy of making frontal legal attacks on segregated public education in an attempt to extend the principles established in the McLaurin and Sweatt university cases to the elementary and public school level. Both the unfavorable federal district court ruling in the South Carolina case and the adverse ruling in the Kansas case have been appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Actually it was not until last year, with the decisions in the McLaurin and Sweatt cases, that the right of Negroes to attend southern institutions was clearly established. The decisions in the University of Maryland and the University of Missouri cases, contrary to popular opinion, did not stop segregation in education even at the law-school level, except in the state of Maryland.

Though the decisions in the McLaurin and Sweatt cases will eventually end segregation in higher education, it must not be forgotten that these rulings are specifically limited to graduate and professional education. Apparently the Supreme Court intends to decide each specific question of segregation as it is presented rather than to hand down a sweeping decision applicable to segregation per se.

If segregation is to be eradicated in the grade schools, we must succeed in winning a U. S. Supreme Court decision involving this specific issue. This brings up the issue of tactics. Should the NAACP be satisfied with the partial victory of the McLaurin and Sweatt cases, or should it try to breach the barriers of segregated grade-school education by a frontal attack?

* * * * *

THE Association is for the direct attack. The legal staff, the board of directors, the annual conventions, and several NAACP state conferences all agree on this approach after more than eighteen years spent in examining the Association's anti-segregation program. The last three annual NAACP conventions also re-emphasized the need for a frontal attack on segregation. And the presidents of NAACP state conferences, the majority of whom are from the South, both in 1950 and again this year, have requested the legal staff to continue its direct attack on segregation in public education.

The state conferences of Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, and Oklahoma are all in the forefront of the fight. These people are thoroughly familiar with the problems involved and after a careful analysis of all the factors are convinced that now is the time for an all-out attack on segregated public education.

Questions as to whether the South will abide by court decisions outlaw-

ing segregation, whether the cases will be lost through decisions re-affirming the separate-but-equal doctrine, or whether they will create ill-feeling between the races were carefully weighed before the decision to launch the present legal program.

Paradoxically, all the arguments now being advanced against a frontal attack on segregation at the grade school level were advanced against our taking the McLaurin and Sweatt cases, when the risks were even greater than they are now.

Chief fear seems to be that the present legal program runs the danger of drawing another separate-but-equal decision from the Supreme Court. But this so-called doctrine has been re-affirmed several times by the Supreme Court, and hundreds of times by the state courts during the past half century.

* * * * *

WHAT have we to lose? Nothing! The law says conclusively that Negroes are entitled to equal facilities. And it appears that the standards of equality which the courts will apply will be more rigid than ever. If the Association now refrains from its attack on segregation per se, basing its cases on the right to equal facilities, all we can reasonably expect are decisions applying the *Plessy v. Ferguson* formula with stricter emphasis on the equality aspect of the separate-but-equal doctrine.

Since this is the least we can expect in a court decision, regardless of the legal policy pursued, there is little logic in the contention that a frontal attack jeopardizes the Negro's fight for better educational opportunities.

In both the Clarendon county and Topeka cases experts testified, without contradiction, that segregated elementary and secondary schools injured the Negro student to the extent of preventing him from obtaining an education equal to that given white pupils. And all the experts agreed that the bad effects of inferior schooling would continue to exist in a segregated system.

* * * * *

ONE of the three judges in the Clarendon county case was convinced that segregation is harmful and dissented from the majority opinion. And the court in the Topeka case, in its findings of fact, observed:

> Segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children. The impact is greater when it has the sanction of the law; for the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group. A sense of inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn. Segregation with the sanction of the law, therefore, has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system.

The McLaurin and Sweatt cases did not affect the great masses of Negroes, but a decision outlawing segregation in public elementary and high schools will be of immeasurable benefit to practically every Negro family in the South. The stakes are high, but the hazards are relatively fewer than they were ten years ago.

■ **Organized crime, political corruption, and greed set the stage for the Cicero, Ill., riots**

# This Is Cicero

***By Walter White***

PRIMITIVES exorcised their enemies by throwing knives or darts into images. Savage rioters in Cicero, Illinois, presumably far removed from their primitive origins, vented their fears of Negro "invasion" of that northern lily-white town by berserk destructiveness against the inanimate furniture and other possessions, including the marriage and the Army honorable discharge certificates, of a World War II veteran.

During the day half as many Negroes as the village's total population of 70,000 work side by side with white workers in Cicero's factories. Only a few days after the riot, a reporter saw white and colored workers eating and drinking together in Cicero restaurants as though no riot had occurred. So far as this observer could ascertain there has been no friction in any of the town's numerous factories, which range in size from the huge Western Electric, Hotpoint, and Thor refrigerator plants downward to many small ones.

There are 6,500 Protestant and 35,000 Catholic church members in Cicero's twenty churches. Most of Cicero's factory workers belong to labor unions. Building and loan associations as a means of attainment of the most prized possession of the first-and second-generation Americans who form the overwhelming majority of the town's population are the most popular organizations in Cicero. Relatively few earn their livelihood from the rackets and criminal syndicates which control the town's affairs and politics less noisily but far more completely than in Al Capone's prime.

Most Ciceronians are plodding, stodgy, intellectually limited human beings who desperately seek the security which they never had in Europe. For most of them nearby Chicago is almost as distant as Zagreb or Naples or Rotterdam. Titillation at their proximity to big-time gambling, prostitution, and liquor establishments which line Cermak Boulevard is mingled with terrors of reprisals for interference with or criticism of the vice lords

---

WALTER WHITE, an old-hand at investigating riots, is executive secretary of the NAACP.

*Wide World*

HARVEY E. CLARK, JR., AND FAMILY—*Harvey E. Clark, Jr., sits with his wife, Johnetta, 26, and their two children, Harvey III, 6, and Michele, 8, during news conference at the office of the NAACP in New York City on August 8. It was Clark's attempt, in July, to move into Cicero, Ill., an all-white Chicago suburb that precipitated outbursts of violence. The police, who were supposed to protect Clark, were the first to assault him. Clark says he still intends to move to his apartment in Cicero as soon as he can as a matter of principle. Clark says he has no feelings of martydom nor bitterness.*

who swaggeringly rule the town and their destinies.

### CICERONIAN DULLARDS

My first reaction in seeing and talking with Ciceronians is bewilderment that such dullards could be whipped into the sadistic insanity which swept Cicero on the night of July 11. I watched a strapping young man of twenty or twenty-one climb out of his automobile to stretch himself lazily and luxuriously. My companion whispered that he had been one of the ring-leaders of the mob the night before. I searched his face for remnants of the hate which had caused him to burn with Molotov cocktails Harvey Clark's property. There were none—only bovine fatigue and smug satisfaction with the world. That same day more than five thousand other young white Americans had swarmed around "Minnie" Minoso, the White Sox star infielder-outfielder, near the stockyards, less than ten miles from Cicero to obtain autographs and to shake the Cuban-Negro's hand in adulation.

What manner of influence, I asked myself, had produced an arsonist, rioter, and lyncher (had there been a Negro victim anywhere near Cicero that night) in the case of one white man, and these hero-worshippers of a black baseball star just twenty minutes by bus-distance from Cicero?

I watched the violence-weary Cicero man as he greeted his parents who sat on the steps of their neat brick house. Human kindness had not yet returned to the faces of any of the three. The mother was ill-shapen by toil and slatternly of dress. But she looked like one who might work wonders in creation of a Bohemian apple strudel or goulash.

I remember the evening years ago when those two saints of the immigrant underprivileged, Mary MacDowell and Jane Addams, had introduced me to the great Jan Masaryk during the period when he so gallantly had fought to establish Czechoslovakia as a place of freedom and opportunity for everybody. These three—father, mother, son—had fled to find asylum in America when first the Nazis and then the Communists had destroyed freedom in Masaryk's and their native land. What evil thing had transformed such people into beasts, as savage as those from whom they had fled, in their denial of a place to live to a veteran who had given almost four years of his life to preserve that freedom these three had found here?

### LITTLE PEOPLE DUPES

The answer was not to be found in the words or actions of those three. They were merely the puppets of the powerful forces of organized crime, political corruption, and the greed of real estate manipulators. They were the "stooges" of the "leading citizens" who, as bankers or manufacturers or members of real estate and trade associations, were responsible, through their indifference or their eagerness for profits, for creating the setting for a Cicero riot. I found my indignation against the stupid little people with fat and insensate faces replaced by an emotion which bordered on the pity one feels for a sucker and a dupe.

However, hearing a four-year old spitting out "nigger" with a Bohemian accent seemed somehow to

sound less strange. It was new, acid-filled wine poured into an old bottle mellowed by age. So young as to mirror her parents' learned prejudice, the pattern of her attitude towards others who had known oppression was already formed to be taken into schools where she would be taught the verbiage but not the spirit of democracy.

What lies ahead not only for Cicero but for neighboring communities such as Berwyn and Oak Park where the pattern of stimulated racial hatred is different, if at all, in degree but not in kind from that of Cicero?

I sat one evening in the home of Dr. Percy Julian, world famous scientist, in Oak Park. As we drove to the gates of his home we were confronted by a massive guard to whom we had to give a satisfactory explanation of our presence before we were permitted to enter. It was a heart-breaking commentary on the collapse of democracy in the heart of America. I had the same feeling of fear which had assailed me when I had attempted to pass the Brandenburg gate into East Berlin. Only this time the enemy was on the other side of the barricade.

#### POLICE DERELICT

The immediate steps which must be taken for their own sakes and, even more important, for the sake of crystallizing and activating decent opinion to prevent further outbreaks are already in the making. Judge John Barnes, on motion of George Leighton, NAACP attorney who is representing the Clarks, granted an injunction against the Cicero police and other town officials to restrain them from interference with the Clarks' moving into and occupying their apartment. Not only was that injunction shamelessly ignored by the police but unknown persons manifested their contempt for the courts by dumping several garbage cans of offal on Judge Barnes' lawn in nearby West Springs. In issuing the injunction Judge Barnes sternly warned the police that if they violated the court's order he would deal with them severely. He has been given opportunity to make good on his warning by petition for a contempt citation against the police for flouting the injunction. I have investigated many riots and lynchings In no previous case have the police been so derelict as they were in Cicero. Not only did they totally refuse to halt the mob; they encouraged and assisted it.

For these and other reasons Mr. Clark has brought suit for $200,000 damages against the town of Cicero. A special Cook county grand jury is investigating the riot at the time this report is being written. A federal grand jury to look into possible violations of two, and possibly four, federal laws has been requested. The FBI has investigated the riot and the Department of Justice assured W. Robert Ming of Chicago and Frank B. Reeves of Washington, NAACP attorneys, that there is evidence to sustain charges of violation of federal statutes.

#### MUNICIPAL GANGSTERISM

For many years some public officials and numerous decent private citizens have sought almost in vain to check gangsterism and the coalition of criminal and political ele-

*Acme*

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN TAKE OVER—*Cicero, Illinois: Illinois National Guardsmen used fixed bayonets, fire hoses, and tear gas to keep a mob from an apartment house where disturbance broke out at the attempt of Harvey Clark, Jr., and his family to take up residence. At least 11 persons were injured by bayonets and bricks thrown by the mobsters. On August 9 the Clarks were the guests of honor at United Nations Day observed by the city of Norwalk, Conn., in celebration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the town. Not only were the Clarks invited to be guests of honor on "UN Day," but they were also invited to settle in Norwalk if they cared to. The Clarks, however, declined the offer, expressing a determination to return to the apartment they originally rented in Cicero as soon as the damage has been repaired.*

ments in the Chicago area. Unfortunately, few of these have seen the direct link between bombing of Negro homes, the displacement of between 8,000 and 10,000 Negro families from the Negro ghetto on Chicago's south side which was caused by migration and new housing mostly for whites, crime in the form of organized syndicates dealing in liquor, dope, gambling and prostitution, and the control by those elements of many of the elected officials. These lawless elements have cold-bloodedly played on the racial and religious bigotries of Chicago's polyglot population. Some of the chief offenders have been recently arrived immigrants in the United States and religious groups which have themselves been age-long victims of prejudice.

For example, of Cicero's 70,000 population, more than 35,000 are members of the Catholic church and 6,500 are Protestants. As of the date on which this is written, only one Catholic priest has commented publicly on the riot. He limited himself to an expression of satisfaction that "few, if any, of his parishoners were listed among the arrested and wounded."

Efforts to induce Samuel Cardinal Stritch to condemn the rioting and to remind Cicero Catholics that it is their Christian duty to welcome instead of riot against the Clarks or any other new resident of Cicero have not met with success. Reminder by Cardinal Stritch of the Pope's tenet against race prejudice and the Society for the Propagation of the Faith's condemnation of racial or other segregation can do much to change the pattern of thinking in Cicero.

### DECENT CHURCHMEN

There are many church members, both Catholic and Protestant, in Cicero who are outraged at this additional disgrace which has been brought upon that neat, industrial town. But they are almost totally unorthodox in voicing their decency in opposition to the organized hate which has been the chief stock in trade of politicians and crime syndicates for years. Equally silent are the businessmen and industrialists whose plants are located in Cicero but who themselves live in other and more attractive suburbs. One shamed Ciceronian told me that he and others who have worked for years to improve recreational and other facilities in Cicero and thereby raise its standards of morals and intelligence had been repeatedly rebuffed by the heads of several of the big plants in the town. They were interested, he sadly concluded, only in turning out as many pieces of machinery and earning as many dollars as possible, and were completely unconcerned about the patterns of behavior in the town.

It is this basic change of attitude which must be achieved if further destruction of property and possible loss of life are to be avoided when the Clarks and other Negroes attempt to make their homes in Cicero. Thus it is imperative that unrelenting publicity be concentrated on Cicero not as an isolated example of northern mockery, but to mirror similar situations which exist all over the United States.

The legal battle will be long and expensive. The campaign to educate

public opinion and to force corrective action by federal, state, and local officials will be long, tedious, and possibly more expensive.

### CORRECTIVE ACTION

Governor Adlai Stevenson, who acted vigorously and courageously to put down the rioting by calling out the Illinois National Guard, has been urged to take a further step by appointment of a committee of citizens of Illinois, which would be a replica, after a fashion, of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, to investigate and recommend corrective action dealing with housing, employment, political corruption, gang domination of politicians, the inactivity if not indifference of employers, the church, labor unions and the public.

Mayor Martin Kennelly has been urged to initiate steps to break the stranglehold of mortgage companies and banks which perpetuate the ghetto by their control of mortgage loans. Raymond Foley of the Housing and Home Finance Agency has been requested to take the necessary steps to prevent the use of federal funds by real estate interests and public officials to perpetuate the ghetto.

All these and other steps will be vigorously fought for by the NAACP, working in cooperation with all reputable agencies concerned with the issue. No crueler blow to American prestige has been struck during recent years, as Governor Thomas E. Dewey discovered in Asia, than the Cicero riot. If for no other reason than this, action must be taken to prevent its repetition either in Cicero or anywhere else.



## DID YOU KNOW —

That Egbert Martin of Demerara, British West Indies, is the author of one of the stanzas in the British national anthem?

★ ★ ★

That the Frenchman Count Arthur de Gobineau's *Essay on the Inequality of the Human Races* is really an attempt to explain the rise and fall of civilizations?

Gobineau, of course, found the answer in "race." Superior races, he argued, degenerated by mixture with inferior blood.

★ ★ ★

That the Belgian Robert Goffin was "the first serious man of letters to take jazz seriously enough to devote a book to it"?

*On the Frontiers of Jazz* (Aux frontières du jazz) was published by the Editions Sagittaire, Paris, France, in 1932.

*Reese*

CONVENTION HEARS DR. BUNCHE—*Before an overflow audience of* 7,500 *people, UN mediator Dr. Ralph J. Bunche addresses the closing session of the* 42nd *annual convention of the NAACP on July* 1, *in the Municipal Auditorium at Atlanta, Georgia.*

MARY WHITE OVINGTON
April 11, 1865—July 15, 1951

LIFE MEMBERSHIP—*Justice Myles A. Paige of the Court of Special Sessions presents his check for NAACP life membership to Assistant district attorney Clarence Wilson, chairman of the* 1951 *membership drive of the Brooklyn, N. Y., branch. Justice Paige is the first person to take out a life membership in the Brooklyn branch. Pictured from L to R: Austin Henry, treasurer; C. V. Harris, director membership drive; Hon. Myles Paige; Mrs. Edith Holbrook, chairman women's auxiliary of Brooklyn branch; Clarence Wilson; Gertrude Warren, secretary; and James A. Powers, branch president.*

MARY WHITE OVINGTON, a founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. W. Kingsbury, Auburndale, Mass., on July 15. She was 86 years of age.

Miss Ovington was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 11, 1865. She attended Radcliffe College and became active as a settlement house worker, being identified for some years with the Greenpoint Settlement House. She became interested in Negro-white relations early in the century and gained nationwide attention in 1905 for having dined in a New York restaurant with a number of Negroes.

Miss Ovington served for one year as secretary of the young NAACP, then as vice-president, chairman of the board of directors, and as treasurer. She had been inactive since 1946. Miss Ovington was the author of six books, the last of which was her autobiography, *The Walls Came Tumbling Down*, published in 1947.

Memorial services for Miss Ovington were held at the Community Church, New York City, on July 18, and her life and works were reviewed and praised by her friends and associates. NAACP President Arthur Spingarn said that Miss Ovington needed no monument to commemorate her work because she built the base of that monument herself in the NAACP. Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, said that her enduring monument is found in the hearts and spirits of Americans. The Rev. Donald Harrington, pastor of the Community Church, officiated at the ceremonies.

*Wide World*

**FIRST WOMAN**—*Dr. Mildred Fay Jefferson, 24, is the first Negro woman to graduate from the Harvard University Medical School, Cambridge, Mass. Daughter of Army Capt. and Mrs. Millard F. Jefferson of Boston, Dr. Jefferson is a native of Pittsburgh, Texas. She obtained her A.B. degree from Texas College and her master of science degree from Tufts College. Women have been admitted to the Harvard Medical School only since 1945.*

# The American Negro In College

## 1950-1951

IN this, its fortieth annual educational number, *The Crisis* once more presents only a partial picture of Negro students in colleges and of 1951 Negro college graduates. We have to depend, we must repeat, upon volunteer information from registrars and individuals, since we have no staff to pursue statistics down to the last graduate. A number of schools did not reply to our questionnaires, and many graduates will not send in their information until after the educational number has been published.

Since few of the mixed colleges keep statistics of their students by race, the returns from these schools are especially fragmentary. The information we have is based upon the estimates of cooperative deans and registrars, and sometimes that volunteered by the students themselves.

Figures collected by *The Crisis* indicate a total enrollment of 60,963 Negroes in American colleges during the academic-year 1950-1951. Of this number, 59,596 were enrolled in Negro schools and 1,367 in mixed schools.

Our tables, however, will show a total enrollment of 59,652 because returns from Hampton Institute came in too late for inclusion in the statistical tabulation. Hampton reports an enrollment of 1,311 exclusive of summer-school students.

Of the 1950-1951 graduates, 7,749 received various bachelors' degrees, 446 various masters' degrees, and 11 the Ph. D.

Howard university still heads the list in total number of students enrolled. Of the 5,187 total enrollment, 3,514 were undergraduate and 1,673 graduate students. She graduated 590 with the bachelor's degree, 94 with the master's, 66 with the M.D., and 50 with the D.D.S. Other degrees conferred by Howard professional schools are given below.

Texas Southern university, at Houston, is second on the list with an enrollment of 3,360; Prairie View

**Ellen Wilson**
*Highest honors*
*Kentucky State*

**Evelyn Borders**
*Honors*
*Alabama A & M*

**Cecilia Barnes**
*Magna cum laude*
*Miner Teachers*

**Annie Gore**
*Highest honors*
*Allen*

**Ester Evins**
*Honors*
*Florida A & M*

**Aaron Hood**
*Honors*
*Johnson C. Smith*

**Terry Pierce**
*Highest honors*
*Albany State*

**Stanley Morris**
*Honors*
*Southern*

**John Leland**
*Honors*
*Cheyney*

**Clarence Vaughn**
*Highest honors*
*Benedict*

**Mrs. Ross-Vernon**
*Honors*
*Alabama A & M*

**Irene Johnson**
*Honors*
*Fort Valley*

**Roy Johnson**
*Cum laude*
*Maryland State*

**Charlene Williams**
*Honors*
*Tillotson*

**Helen Timmons**
*Cum laude*
*Maryland State*

third, with 2,485; Southern university fourth, with 2,107; Tuskegee fifth, with 2,042; and Florida A & M sixth, with 2,011. The other schools enroll less than 2,000 students.

Although Meharry reports the awarding of 107 professional degrees, she gives no breakdown.

Of the mixed schools reporting, Ohio State university continues to head the list. She reports a total enrollment of 797 Negro students distributed as follows: 587 undergraduate, 187 graduate, and 23 in her various professional schools. Sixty-six graduated with bachelor's degrees, 36 with master's, 8 with the Ph.D., and 2 with the M.D.

Detailed information and statistics:

Highest honor graduates, summa cum laude, named by Howard university are Ivan Ashtine, Bernard Harleston, Melvin Hendry, Henry Kindlam, and Ruth McCoy. Texas Southern reports Jocelyn Weston, magna cum laude; Prairie View, Aaron Cuerington, Jr.; and Southern university, Jewel Limar and Stanley Morris.

Highest honor graduate at Tuskegee was Clyde Martinez. Tuskegee also reports 12 graduates with the D. V. M. degree and the commissioning of 64 cadets from the senior units of the Infantry and Air Force ROTC as second lieutenants. Queen Ester Evins was highest honor graduate at Florida A & M; Maxine Finn, magna cum laude, at Bishop; Janet Waters at Morgan; and Anita Abbott at Virginia State.

Texas college reports three magna cum laude graduates: Ola Mae Murphy, Milton Summons, Sr., and Gwendolyn Turner. Willis Glenn was a magna cum laude at West Virginia State; Clara Smartt magna cum laude at Philander Smith; Donald Adams highest honors at Savannah State; and Christine Baker at South Carolina A & M.

Lincoln university (Mo.) names Elijah White as highest honor graduate; Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal college at Pine Bluff, Ark., Emma Walton; Alabama Agricultural & Mechanical, Mrs. Evelyn Borders and Mrs. Delmarie Moss-Vernon; Xavier, Dolores Cooper, who received a B.S. in pharmacy; Virginia Union university, Louise Harris and William Johnson, Jr., both summa cum laude; Langston, Mrs. Geraldine Smith-Armstrong, magna cum laude; Clark college, Eula Mae Jones, magna cum laude; and Allen, Annie Mae Gore, honors.

Esther Smith was honors graduate at Morris Brown; Katie Harding at Shaw; Charlene Williams at Tillotson; Irene Johnson at Fort Valley State; Aaron Hood at Johnson C. Smith; Clarence Vaughn at Benedict; Ogege Ogbu at Bethune Cookman; Bertha Loper at Wiley; and Lucille Wilson at Kentucky State.

Samuel Huston college lists Maggie Hailey as an honor graduate; Stowe Teachers, Jeannette Walker; Dillard, Carolyn Lombard, magna cum laude; Winston-Salem Teachers, Early Steele; Morehouse, Hezekiah Oluwasanmi; Miner Teachers, Cecilia Barnes; Alcorn A & M, Guy Posey; Lane, William Scott; Albany State, Tarver Pierce; LeMoyne, Julius Lewis; Bluefield State, Rudolph Valentino Looney; and Morris college, Mrs. Dorothy Shaw, summa cum laude.

At Meharry the honor graduates in dentistry were Rosalie Reddick, Wesley Wilson, Harold Van Ness, Julius Fields, James Smith, and Theodore Davis; in the school of nursing, Wilma Turner and Jessie Mae Hampton. Alberta Copeland and Doretha Henderson tied for highest honors at Bennett; Frank Ashman and Myrlin Skinner won first and second honors, respectively, at St. Augustine's; John Leland won high-

*Jewel Limar*
*Honors*
*Southern*

*Katie Harding*
*Highest honors*
*Shaw*

*Janet Waters*
*Morgan State*
*Highest honors*

*June Davis*
*Highest honors*
*Smith*

*Jeannette Walker*
*Highest honors*
*Stowe Teachers*

*Iris Robinson*
*Honors*
*Coppin State*

*Mrs. Doris Garvin*
*A. B.*
*Mt. Holyoke*

*Robert Peck*
*Honors*
*Morristown N & I*

*Julius Gooden*
*Ph. D.*
*Ohio State*

*Hubert Wallace*
*Summa cum laude*
*Tougaloo*

*Elias Blake*
*Honors*
*Paine*

*Osby Johnson, Jr.*
*Summa cum laude*
*Va. Union Univ.*

*Coretta Bacon*
*Honors*
*Paine*

*Harold Van Ness*
*D.D.S. honors*
*Meharry*

*Valentino Loone*
*Highest honors*
*Bluefield*

est honors at Cheyney State Teachers; Carroll Chambliss, honors at Wilberforce; and Mary Moore, highest honors at Livingstone.

Highest honor graduate at Lincoln (Pa.) was Edward Giles; at Claflin, Janie Pough, summa cum laude; at Talladega, Robert Bailey III; at Tougaloo, Hubert Wallace, summa cum laude; and at Maryland State (Princess Anne), Samuel Johnson and Helen Timmons, both cum laude.

Elias Blake and Orene Bacon were highest honor graduates at Paine; Roberta Chester at Knoxville; Samuel Stovall at Oakwood; Elijah Jackson at Butler; Ann Gilmore at Maryland State (Bowie); Sylvia Davis at Delaware State; Margaret Greene at Shorter; Iris Robinson at Coppin State Teachers; Clyde Graham at Rust; and Inez Sirls at Jarvis Christian.

Storer college lists Barbara Berry as a cum laude graduate; Morristown Normal and Industrial, John Peck as highest honor graduate; and Atlanta University School of Social Work, Nancy Anne Coleman, who received a master of social work degree. Leon Mangrum, who received a B. Th. degree, was the highest honor graduate at American Baptist Theological Seminary. Dwight M. Pemberton graduated magna cum laude from Central State college, formerly College of Education and Industrial Arts, Wilberforce, Ohio.

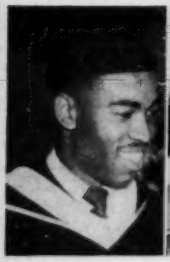
Geneva Skinner, a Fisk B.S., 1946, was awarded a M.A. in guidance by Columbia university. Earl L. Sasser, Jr., who received his B.S. in civil engineering with distinction from Tennessee A and I State, has been admitted to the graduate school of Cornell university to work toward his M.S. in civil engineering. Another Tennessee A and I student, Eddie H. Harris, has been granted an annual scholarship of $500 for the Harvard university medical school. He will also receive financial aid from the state of Mississippi in the form of a $5,000 loan. Harris remained on the dean's list during his four years at A. and I.

Herbert Kinds of Cleveland, Ohio, is the first Negro to win the $10,000 Tyng, seven-year scholarship at Williams college. Sandra Mai Koger, a graduate of the Northfield School for Girls, Northfield, Mass., has been awarded a $1,400-a-year scholarship to Vassar college. She was also given a $2,000 scholarship to Sarah Lawrence college, Bronxville, N. Y., but declined in order to accept the Vassar award. Sybil Hunt of New York City graduated from Hunter college, New York City, with an average of "A" for her four years, and was elected to the Nu chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

Holloway Fields was an honor graduate at the University of Kentucky, being elected a member of Tau Beta Pi, the honorary engineering fraternity. Mazie Boclair, George Edwards, and Betty Newby received M.A.'s in education from the University of Kentucky. The University of Omaha awarded the following degrees: B.S. in education to Mary Duncan, Jean Pierce, and Warren Taylor; M.S. in education to Lois Goods, Ione Hanger, and Lynnwood Parker; B.F.A. to Albert Johnson; B.A. to Leonard King, Ralph Selby, Frederick Williams, and William Wynn; and a B.S. in nursing to Lois Turner.

Margie Harrison and Richard McClain were elected to Phi Beta Kappa; and Leon Scott, to Phi Delta Kappa; at The University of Kansas. June Davis made Phi Beta Kappa at Smith college and also won a Fulbright fellowship; Nellie Cochrane was president of the student government, 1950-51.

Miss Cochrane, who prepared for college at the Hunter college high school, took the honors program in English at Smith. She was a member of the Push committee, made up of outstanding sophomores chosen to assist the seniors at commencement time;



**Willis Glenn**
*Magna cum laude*
*West Va. State*

**Anita Abbott**
*Honors*
*Va. State*

**Bernard Harleston**
*Summa cum laude*
*Howard*

**Roberta Chester**
*Honors*
*Knoxville*

**Lois Gilmore**
*Honors*
*Maryland State*

**James Blue**
*Honors*
*Clark*

**Julius Fields**
*D.D.S. honors*
*Meharry*

**Theodore Davis**
*D.D.S. honors*
*Meharry*

**Robert Bailey III**
*Honors*
*Talladega*

**Donald Ashman**
*Honors*
*St. Augustine's*

**Margaret Greene**
*Honors*
*Shorter*

**Bertha Loper**
*Honors*
*Wiley*

**Henry Wilson**
*D.D.S. honors*
*Meharry*

**Ruth McCoy**
*Summa cum laude*
*Howard*

**Aaron Cuerington**
*Highest honors*
*Prairie View*

a junior usher; a member of Float Night, a spring water pageant of canoes and floats decorated and manned by outstanding members of the freshman class; class representative to the judicial board, and a member of the curriculum committee, which acts as a liaison between faculty and students in matters concerned with the course of study. In August 1950 she was Smith delegate to the National Student Association Congress held at Ann Arbor, Mich.; and also a panel speaker on the symposium, "America from my Vantage Point, held at Hunter college. Miss Cochrane is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y.

June Davis, a native of New York City, majored in Russian language and literature at Smith and was on the dean's list during her four years. She was representative from her college house to the House of Representatives, the legislative branch of the student government association. Miss Davis plans to study philology at the School of Slavonic Studies, University of London.

Bettye Jane Bankston was awarded an A.B. and Gus Ridgel an M.A. in economics by the University of Missouri. Alan West received an A.B. from Washington & Jefferson college. DePauw university awarded A.B. degrees to Russell Lee Freeland, Rudolph Gordon, and Walter Watts.

Mr. Freeland majored in physical education and minored in history. He attended DePauw on a Rector scholarship. His activities included participation in varsity basketball, football, and baseball, the student governing board, the student-faculty council, the "D" association, and the council on minority problems.

Mr. Gordon majored in history and minored in political science and psychology. He was a member of the council on minority problems while at DePauw.

Dolores Mosby received a B.A. from Briar Cliff college; James Denton, a B.S. in science from the California Institute of Technology; Dennis Okeke, a B.S. cum laude from Bates college; Williams Tompkins, an M.D. from Tufts college; and the Harvard divinity school reports S.T.B. degrees to James Daniell, Jr., and Asa Davis; and an S.T.M. to Nathaniel Wright, Jr.

Mount Holyoke college awarded A.B. degrees to Carolyn Cobb, Gloria Cochrane, Doris Armstrong, and Mrs. Harry Garvin; and an A.M. to Marian Hairston.

Clark university, Worcester, Mass., awarded a B.B.A. degree to James Blue, a B.A. to Joseph Hill, and an M.A. in economics and sociology to Saretha Gaskins. Simmons college lists the following recipients of degrees: Gertrude Banks, M.S.; Gloria Clarke, B.S. and diploma in orthoptics; Carlotte Mae Finley and Edna McGlohon, B.S. degrees.

James L. Gibbs, Jr., will be president of next year's senior class at Cornell university. Mr. Gibbs, 19, is a state scholarship student in the college of arts and sciences where he is majoring in anthropology. At Cornell he is chairman of the university chapter of the NAACP, a member of Watermargin and board of governors of the Independent Council, and plays in the Big Red Band.

The University of Southern California at Los Angeles awarded the M.S., with teaching credentials, to the following: John Quincy Adams, Milton Becnel, LaMar Allen, Curtycine Buford, Lowell Cleaver, Mable Cagle, Wilfred Jackson, Ernest Johnson, Louis King, Hilary Madkin, Joseph Williams, Ethel Taylor, Louise Williams, Walter Hutchinson, and Sgt. Alonzo Phillips. Sgt. Phillips has in addition to five degrees and certificates from the University of Southern California, almost a score of diplomas and certificates in various subjects from educational institutions throughout the United States.

**Early Steele**
*Honors*
*Winston-Salem*

**Mrs. Dorothy Shaw**
*Honors*
*Morris*

**Dolores Cooper**
*B.S. Pharmacy*
*Xavier*

**Henry Kindlam**
*Summa cum laude*
*Howard*

**Ivan Ashtine**
*Summa cum laude*
*Howard*

**Ogege Ogbu**
*Highest honors*
*Bethune-Cookman*

**Clyde Martinez**
*Highest honors*
*Tuskegee*

**Carroll Chambliss**
*Magna cum laude*
*Wilberforce*

**Christian Baker**
*Highest honors*
*So. Carolina A & M*

**Dwight Pemberton**
*Magna cum laude*
*Central State*

**Samuel Stovall**
*Highest honors*
*Oakwood*

**Angeline Posey**
*Honors*
*Alcorn*

**Jocelyn Weston**
*Magna cum laude*
*Texas Southern*

**Rev. Leon Mangrum**
*B. Th.*
*American Baptist*

**Esther Smith**
*Honors*
*Morris Brown*

Ohio State university awarded the M.D. degree to John Mark Williams and Earl Sylvester Sherard, Jr.; a B.S. in pharmacy to Ramona Dorcas and James Christy; a B.S. in nursing to Sally Hull and Lucille Fant; and a bachelor of architecture degree to Carl Wilson.

A breakdown of the number of degrees awarded by the Howard university professional schools follows:

## HOWARD PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

| | *Degrees Conferred* |
|---|---|
| Engineering and Architecture | 66 |
| Music | 39 |
| Graduate School | 60 |
| Social Work | 34 |
| Medicine | 66 |
| Dentistry | 50 |
| Pharmacy | 33 |
| Law | 37 |
| Religion | 9 |
| Total Degrees | 394 |

Other degrees, certificates, and statistics follow below:

## DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Samuel Cobb | Ohio State Un. |
| William F. Goins | Ohio State Un. |
| Julius H. Gooden | Ohio State Un. |
| Lewis Albert Jackson | Ohio State Un. |
| Bernard Shaw Proctor | Ohio State Un. |
| Joseph B. Shellhaas | Ohio State Un. |
| Stanton J. Singleton | Ohio State Un. |
| Walter Eugene Wiley | Ohio State Un. |
| James D. Singletary | Un. of Chicago |
| Randy Russell | Un. of Michigan |
| Sadie Yancey | Cornell Un. |

## OTHER DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES

| *School* | *Degree* | *Number Conferred* |
|---|---|---|
| Meharry | Professional Degrees | 107 |
| Livingstone | Bachelor of Divinity | 8 |
| Lincoln (Pa.) | Bachelor of Divinity | 4 |
| American Baptist | Minister's Certificate | 1 |
| Ohio State Univ. | Doctor of Medicine | 1 |
| | | 121 |

## HONORARY DEGREES

| *School* | *Degree* | *Number Conferred* |
|---|---|---|
| Howard Univ. | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| | Doctor of Science | 1 |
| | Doctor of Divinity | 1 |
| Morgan State | Doctor of Laws | 4 |
| Virginia State | Bachelor of Laws | 2 |
| Xavier | Doctor of Laws | 2 |
| Va. Un. Univ. | Doctor of Humane Letters | 1 |
| | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| | Doctor of Divinity | 3 |
| Central State | Doctor of Laws | 2 |
| Allen | Doctor of Divinity | 4 |
| | Doctor of Laws | 3 |
| Morris Brown | Doctor of Divinity | 1 |
| | Doctor of Laws | 4 |
| Shaw | Doctor of Divinity | 2 |
| | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| Johnson C. Smith | Bachelor of Divinity | 2 |
| | Bachelor of Laws | 1 |
| Benedict | Doctor of Divinity | 3 |
| Bethune Cookman | Doctor of Laws | 2 |
| Wiley | Master of Education | 1 |
| Morehouse | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| | Doctor of Divinity | 1 |
| Lane | Doctor of Divinity | 1 |
| | Doctor of Letters | 1 |
| Morris (S.C.) | Bachelor of Divinity | 1 |
| Wilberforce | Doctor of Humanities | 1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Doctor of Literature | 1 |
| | Doctor of Laws | 4 |
| | Doctor of Divinity | 6 |
| Lincoln Univ. (Pa.) | Doctor of Divinity | 2 |
| | Doctor of Science | 2 |
| | Doctor of Humanities | 1 |
| | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| Paine | Doctor of Humane Letters | 1 |
| Talladega | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| Delaware State | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| Gammon Theological Seminary | Doctor of Divinity | 1 |
| Rust | Doctor of Divinity | 1 |
| | Doctor of Humanities | 1 |
| | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| Texas | Doctor of Laws | 2 |
| | Total | 74 |

***Sybil Hunt***
*B. A.*
*Hunter*

***Marian Hairston***
*A. M.*
*Mt. Holyoke*

***Maxine Finn***
*Honors*
*Bishop*

***Emma Walton***
*Honors*
*A. M. & N.*
*Pine Bluff*

***Eddie Harris***
*Highest honors*
*Tennessee State*

***James Smith***
*D.D.S. honors*
*Meharry*

***Mary Moore***
*Honors*
*Livingstone*

***Wilma Turner***
*Honors, Nursing*
*Meharry*

***Doretha Henderson***
*Honors*
*Bennett*

***Carolyn Lombard***
*Magna cum laude*
*Dillard*

# STATISTICS

## ENROLLMENT

| School | Total | Under-Grad. | Graduate | B.A. Degrees | M.A. Degrees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Howard Univ. | 5187 | 3514 | 1673 | 590 | 94 |
| Texas So. Univ. | 3360 | 2747 | 613 | 84 | 43 |
| Prairie View | 2485 | 2400 | 85 | 202 | 15 |
| Southern Univ. | 2107 | 2107 | ..... | 241 | ..... |
| Tuskegee Inst. | 2042 | 1972 | 70 | 212 | 14 |
| Florida A & M | 2011 | 1959 | 52 | 197 | 4 |
| Bishop | 1387 | 839 | 548 | 90 | 5 |
| Morgan State | 1615 | 1615 | ..... | 248 | ..... |
| Virginia State | 1557 | 1455 | 102 | 313 | 25 |
| Texas College | 1434 | 1434 | ..... | 172 | ..... |
| W. Va. State | 1406 | 1406 | ..... | 306 | ..... |
| Philander Smith | 1337 | 1337 | ..... | 110 | ..... |
| Savannah State | 1337 | 1337 | ..... | 104 | ..... |
| S. Carolina A & M | 1247 | 1048 | 199 | 186 | 38 |
| Lincoln Univ. (Mo.) | 1198 | 1162 | 36 | 102 | 1 |
| Pine Bluff A M & N | 1138 | 1138 | ..... | 195 | ..... |
| Alabama A & M | 1127 | 1127 | ..... | 101 | ..... |
| Xavier | 1030 | 1012 | 18 | 184 | 2 |
| Va. Union Univ. | 1030 | 1030 | ..... | 190 | ..... |
| Langston | 860 | 860 | ..... | 106 | ..... |
| Clark | 837 | 837 | ..... | 114 | ..... |
| Central State (Ohio) | 822 | 822 | ..... | 109 | ..... |
| Allen Univ. | 815 | 815 | ..... | 146 | ..... |
| Morris Brown | 809 | 809 | ..... | 110 | ..... |
| Shaw | 748 | 743 | 5[1] | 131 | ..... |
| Ft. Valley | 716 | 716 | ..... | 106 | ..... |
| Benedict | 706 | 699 | 7 | 159 | ..... |
| Johnson C. Smith | 705 | 678 | 27 | 147 | ..... |
| Tillotson | 704 | 704 | ..... | 88 | ..... |
| Bethune Cookman | 697 | 536 | 161[2] | 114 | ..... |
| Wiley | 653 | 653 | ..... | 91 | ..... |
| Kentucky State | 637 | 637 | ..... | 119 | ..... |
| Samuel Huston | 614 | 614 | ..... | 63 | ..... |
| Stowe Teachers | 608 | 608 | ..... | 75 | ..... |
| Dillard | 595 | 595 | ..... | 89 | ..... |
| Winston Salem Teachers | 589 | 589 | ..... | 62 | ..... |
| Morehouse | 582 | 582 | ..... | 143 | ..... |
| Miner Teachers | 577 | 577 | ..... | 85 | ..... |
| Alcorn A & M | 574 | 574 | ..... | 155 | ..... |
| Lane | 531 | 531 | ..... | 58 | ..... |

1. In the School of Religion.
2. Evening School.

**Davis Pinkett**
*Honors*
*Delaware State*

**Geneva Skinner**
*M. A.*
*Columbia*

**Elijah White**
*Honors*
*Lincoln, Mo.*

**Mildred Sirls**
*Honors*
*Jarvis*

**Eula Jones**
*Honors*
*Clark*

**James Gibbs**
*Cornell*

**Odessa Copeland**
*Highest honors*
*Bennett*

**A. Oluwasanmi**
*Highest honors*
*Morehouse*

**Gladys McGill**
*B. S.*
*N. C. State*

**Jean Harris**
*Summa cum laude*
*Va. Union Univ.*

**Maggie Hailey**
*Honors*
*Samuel Huston*

**M. S. Armstrong**
*Honors*
*Langston*

**Nancy Coleman**
*M. S., Social Work*
*Atlanta*

**Sandra Koger**
*Honors*
*Northfield*

**Jessie Hampton**
*Honors*
*Meharry*

## ENROLLMENT (*Continued*)

| *School* | *Total* | *Under-Grad.* | *Graduate* | *B.A. Degrees* | *M.A. Degrees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany State | 519 | 519 | ..... | 56 | ..... |
| LeMoyne | 503 | 503 | ..... | 56 | ..... |
| Bluefield State | 480 | 480 | ..... | 63 | ..... |
| Meharry | 471 | 471 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Augustine's | 460 | 460 | ..... | 94 | ..... |
| Atlanta University | 459 | ..... | 459 | ..... | 88 |
| Bennett | 458 | 458 | ..... | 90 | ..... |
| Morris (S.C.) | 441 | 441 | ..... | 44 | ..... |
| Cheyney State Teachers | 418 | 418 | ..... | 64 | ..... |
| Wilberforce | 406 | 406 | ..... | 55 | ..... |
| Livingstone | 406 | 406 | ..... | 62 | ..... |
| Lincoln Univ. (Pa.) | 401 | 388 | 13 | 106 | ..... |
| Claflin | 397 | 397 | ..... | 89 | ..... |
| Maryland State (Princess Anne) | 384 | 384 | ..... | 50 | ..... |
| Paine | 313 | 313 | ..... | 48 | ..... |
| Talladega | 312 | 312 | ..... | 72 | ..... |
| Tougaloo | 311 | 311 | ..... | 62 | ..... |
| Knoxville | 290 | 290 | ..... | 65 | ..... |
| Oakwood | 284 | 284 | ..... | 41 | ..... |
| Butler | 241 | 241 | ..... | 57 | ..... |
| Maryland State (Bowie) | 225 | 225 | ..... | 49 | ..... |
| Delaware State | 219 | 219 | ..... | 48 | ..... |
| Shorter | 204 | 204 | ..... | 15 | ..... |
| Univ. of Louisville | 200 | 200 | ..... | 52 | ..... |
| Coppin State Teachers | 190 | 190 | ..... | 60 | ..... |
| Rust | 163 | 163 | ..... | 17 | ..... |
| Jarvis Christian | 161 | 161 | ..... | 22 | ..... |
| Storer | 159 | 159 | ..... | 34 | ..... |
| Morristown N & I (Jr.) | 149 | 149 | ..... | 34 | ..... |
| Atlanta Univ. School of Social Work | 111 | ..... | 111 | ..... | 42 |
| American Baptist Theological Seminary | 73 | 70 | 3 | 15 | ..... |
| Gammon Theological Seminary | 63 | 4 | 59 | 12 | 3 |
| Totals | 58,285 | 54,044 | 4241 | 7629 | 374 |

## MIXED SCHOOLS

| *School* | *Total* | *Prof. Sch.* | *Under-Grad.* | *Graduate* | *B.A. Degrees* | *M.A. Degrees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio State | 797 | 23 | 587 | 187 | 66 | 36 |
| Univ. of Kansas | 169 | 64 | 83 | 22 | 20 | 5 |

ENROLLMENT (*Continued*)

| *School* | *Total* | *Under-Grad.* | *Graduate* | *B.A. Degrees* | *M.A. Degrees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Univ. of Kentucky | 85 | ..... | 1 | 84 | ..... | 3 |
| W. Va. Univ. | 753 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Univ. of Omaha | 66 | ..... | 54 | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| Univ. of Nebraska | 56 | 7 | 39 | 10 | 6 | 3 |
| Union Theological Seminary | 22 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Smith | 15 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Univ. of Mo. | 15 | ..... | 6 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Simmons | 14 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 |
| Washington and Jefferson | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| DePauw | 7 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Harvard Divinity | 7 | ..... | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Bates | 6 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Mt. Holyoke | 6 | ..... | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Tufts | 5 | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Beloit | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Berea | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Clark Univ. | 3 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Bowdoin College | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Briar Cliff | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aurora | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Louisiana State Univ. | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Calif. Inst. of Technology | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Univ. of So. Calif. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| Totals | 1367 | 136 | 829 | 330 | 120 | 72 |

3. Minimum estimated by the registrar.

Grand total of graduates, including bachelors', masters', professional, doctor of philosophy, and miscellaneous degrees and certificates..... 8,721

## DID YOU KNOW —

That the favorite assistant of the great French surgeon Jules Péan (1830-1898) was the Haitian surgeon Léon Audain (1863-1930)?

Dr. Audain received both his secondary and university education in France, where he achieved a brilliant record in the Faculte de Medecine de Paris. He returned to Haiti in 1891 and created a veritable revolution in Haitian surgical methods. For this reason he has been called the father of modern medicine in Haiti.

# College and School News


*Now I'm My Own Boss*

**MAKING $60 TO $90 WEEKLY WORKING FOR MYSELF AFTER LEARNING THE**

**APEX SYSTEM**

Several years ago, she had a war job, but she began to wonder what to do about her future. Then, one day she learned about the amazing success of a friend who had completed an Apex Beauty Course and was making more than a comfortable living.

So, she took up the Apex Course. Now, she's independent, and is her own boss; owns her own home and has a nice new car.

Your success in life depends upon your own efforts. You have the ability to make an independent living, become your own boss. So here is your opportunity, take immediate advantage of it. Enroll in an Apex Beauty College now. Day or evening class.

***Beauty Culture Is A "Depression-Proof" Business!***

**APEX**

**BEAUTY COLLEGES**

New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Chicago, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE

**APEX CO.**

INDIANA & ARCTIC AVES.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.


Fourth annual convention of STUDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION was held at Berea College, Ky., in June with more than 100 delegates in attendance. Among the resolutions adopted by the convention was one urging President Truman to issue an executive order establishing an FEPC for all industries engaged in defense production.

■

CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE, Ohio, conferred degrees on 109 seniors at its annual commencement on June 8. Honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred upon state senator Albert Daniels of Greenfield, Ohio, and Atty. Harry E. Davis of Cleveland. The commencement address was delivered by Dr. Chaning H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City.

■

According to THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT, The Association of American Law Schools, a national accrediting agency, is presently considering an amendment to the articles which would "require abolition of segregation by member schools as a condition of membership in the Association."

■

Dr. Ralph Waldo Lloyd made the 83rd annual commencement address to 129 graduates at JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY. The subject of his address was "What Christian Education Aims to Do."

**Bethune-Cookman College**
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA
*"A Four-Year Class A College of Personality and Distinction"*
Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the State Department of Education and approved by the United States Attorney General for non-quota foreign students; a member of the American Association of Colleges, American Council on Education; and the Association of Church-Related Institutions of Higher Learning.
Offering Courses Leading to the
A.B. and B.S. Degrees in:
Elementary Education • Secondary Education
Home Economics • Business Administration
With Majors in:
Science, Physical Education, English, Music, Social Science, Pre-Medicine, Modern Languages, Pre-Pharmacy
TRADES DIVISION
Tailoring, Carpentry, Masonry-Brick, Electricity, Radio, Auto Mechanics, Shoe Repairing
RICHARD V. MOORE, President
*For further information and bulletin write:*
WILLIAM DuBOSE, Registrar
**BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE**
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

**JARVIS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE**
HAWKINS, TEXAS
•
Broad general education emphasized in addition to specialized training
Co-Educational
Four Year Liberal Arts College conferring the A.B. and B.S. degrees
Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and by the State Department of Education of Texas
Member of the American Association of Colleges
Maintained and operated by the United Christian Missionary Society
Indianapolis, Indiana
**Teacher Education**
*Terminal Courses in*
**Home Economics**
**Business Education**
**Vocational Agriculture**
*For Information, Write:*
**Dr. John B. Eubanks, *President***
**or The Registrar**

Annual award's day was held at KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE on May 20, with awards going to outstanding students in dramatics, baseball, basketball, music, intramurals, tennis, and religion. Highest award, a $150 scholarship, went to Zenobia McClure, a sophomore from Paris, Ky.

A five-day conference of 4-H Clubs was held on the campus in June, with nearly 100 boys and girls in attendance from every section of the state of Kentucky.

■

Forty-eight bachelor degrees were awarded at the 59th annual commencement exercises of DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE.

President Oscar J. Chapman of State announces the beginning of a long delayed building program at the college. The Delaware general assembly has appropriated $175,000 supplementary funds to assure completion of a new women's dormitory and gymnasium. A pasteurization plant is also being constructed in the dairy.

■

Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan delivered the 93rd commencement address at WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY on June 14.

Wilberforce reports the following faculty changes: Juanita Thornton has been appointed associate professor in elementary education; Dr. Irvin Isenberg, an associate professor of physics and mathematics; and Lewis Reads, a part-time instructor in instruments and band.

■

Ernest K. Lindley, chief of the Washington bureau of *Newsweek*, told 852 graduates at HOWARD UNIVERSITY'S 83rd annual commence-

CAPT. JACK HOLSCLAW, *head of the ROTC air force at Tennessee State College.*

ment exercises that the so-called race problem in the United States will be worked out peacefully, and that within the visible future it will have evolved at least to the point where the relationships among the races are solidly based on full equality of rights and opportunity and mutual respect.

Annual conference of the division of social sciences on "The Integration of the Negro in American Society" was held at Howard May 3-4. Among the speakers were Charles Abrams, director of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council; James Madison, National Recreation Association; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, head of the department of anatomy, Howard medical school; and Sterling Brown, professor of English at Howard.


**CHEYNEY**

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

*is a fully accredited member of American Association of Teachers Colleges*
PROFESSIONAL courses offered:
1—Elementary Education:
Primary Grades 1-3 ..... B.S. Degree
2—Elementary Education:
Intermediate Grades 4-3 ..... B.S. Degree
3—Home Economics:
Elementary and High School B.S. Degree
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Dr. Edward Brice, professor of education at SOUTH CAROLINA STATE A. & M. COLLEGE, was recently elected vice-president of the new Adult Education Association of the United States.

■

Degrees and diplomas were awarded to 250 graduates at ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE on May 14. Ten persons received the M. Ed. degree, 127 the B. S. in secondary education, 84 the B. S. in elementary education, 1 the A.B., and 7 the B.S.

■

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and president of Palmer Memorial Institute, was speaker at the 39th annual commencement exercises of TENNESSEE A. & I. STATE COLLEGE on May 28.

■

Dr. J. L. Yaden, director of the Georgia teacher retirement system, was commencement speaker at ALBANY STATE COLLEGE.

Among the prominent Americans who have addressed Albany State students in recent months are Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard and Dr. Benjamin Mays of Morehouse.

■

Dr. Roger Philip McCutcheon, dean of the graduate school at Tulane, was commencement speaker at SPELMAN COLLEGE.

The prized Arnett scholarship, which carries full tuition expenses, was awarded to Elizabeth Malcolm of Atlanta, a junior.

■

MOREHOUSE COLEGE senior Phil Edwin Parker of Manning, S. C. has been awarded a scholarship for

graduate study during the academic year 1951-52 by the General Education Board of New York City. Parker is majoring in English and expects to use his fellowship for study at Harvard university.

■

Richard Dempsey of Washington, D. C., polled the largest number of popular votes at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY'S tenth annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture, and prints by Negro artists.

Atlanta university celebrated her 82nd commencement exercises in June, with the principal address being delivered by President Felton Clark of Southern university.

The Atlanta school of library service has been engaging in an intensive recruitment program throughout the South in an effort to interest college students, especially seniors, in the many opportunities in the library field.

■

The ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK has been presented with a valuable collection of bound periodicals in the social work field by Homer Folks, internationally known social worker and former president of the National Conference of Social Work. The bound volumes will prove of inestimable value to the students in their research in the social welfare field.

Four members of the school faculty attended the annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City, N. J. Headed by Forrester B. Washington, the members were John Turner, Mrs. Hortense Cochrane, and Barbara Baskerville.


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Weldon Williams of the Tuskegee Institute high school won the all-expense scholarship offered annually by TALLADEGA COLLEGE. The scholarship amounts to $625 a year and is renewable for a period of four years. Offered on a competitive basis, more than 1691 students from thirteen southern states participated in the examinations this year.

■

Nelson A. Rockefeller, president International Basic Economy Corporation, New York City, was commencement speaker at VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE.

Honors day was observed at the college in May when over 250 students won awards, keys, and certificates for their participation in academic and non-academic activities. Dr. Herman Branson was principal speaker at the exercises.

Virginia State has recently been host to the following groups: the American Association of College Business Officers, May 6-8; the 19th annual marriage and family relations conference; and the annual Virginia State alumni reunion, May 26-27.

■

Dr. Herman G. Canady, professor of psychology at WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, has been elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Fifty-eighth annual commencement at WVS was held on May 27, with the principal address being delivered by Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, professor of sociology at Haverford college.

Fifth annual convention of the New Homemakers of America, a national organization of high school pupils studying homemaking, was

held on the campus June 6-8.

■

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) reported an enrollment of more than 500 students during its summer session.

Lincoln was host to the 51st annual convention of the Missouri State Association of Colored Women June 25-29.

■

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune was commencement speaker at DILLARD UNIVERSITY on May 30. There were 89 members in the 1951 graduating class.

Wallace P. Gant of Washington, D. C., has been re-elected president of the National Dillard Alumni Association.

■

Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill retired from active service at CHEYNEY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE on June 30 after thirty-eight years of continuous leadership. He is now president emeritus. Dr. Hill was succeeded on July 1 by Dr. James Henry Duckrey of Cambridge, Mass.

■

The eighty-sixth annual commencement exercises of SHAW UNIVERSITY were held in Raleigh Memorial auditorium in May, when degrees were conferred upon 132 candidates in the college of arts and sciences and the school of religion. The address was delivered by Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln university, Pa.

New president of Shaw is William Russell Strassner, who was unanimously elected by the board. Dean Strassner was appointed acting president at the 85th annual founder's day exercises in November 1950. He had served as chairman of the interim administrative committee since February 1, 1950, at which time the former president, Dr. Robert P. Daniel, assumed duties as president


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of Virginia State College. Mr. Strassner is a native of Arkansas.

Shaw trustees have given approval to a revised faculty salary scale and tenure, to become effective with the school year 1951-52.

A bequest of the late attorney Edward A. Johnson, a graduate of Shaw, of $2,000 to be held by the university in perpetual trust, the income to be used for the benefit of students pursuing a course in the music department, has been accepted by the university.

■

Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's ambassador to the United States and sister of India's prime minister Nehru, was this year's commencement speaker at FISK UNIVERSITY.

Eighth annual Institute of Race Relations was held at Fisk July 2-14, with a distinguished group of lecturers and consultants on the staff. The institute was founded in 1944 by the American Missionary Association, a division of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches of America, and is conducted jointly by the Association's race relations department and Fisk


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university. President Charles S. Johnson directs the institute proceedings each year.

Leaders from five denominations and a director of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America formed the faculty of the 24th annual session of the Fisk Interdenominational Ministers Institute June 11-15.

Two MORGAN STATE COLLEGE professors have received scholarships and leaves to study. Phillip Butcher, associate professor of English, received a John Hay Whitney Foundation scholarship to study at Columbia university, where he will work toward his doctorate in the Columbia department of English and comparative literature.


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**$100 MEMBERSHIP IN NAACP**—*George Mercer, Atlantic Coast Line fireman, is shown taking out the first $100 NAACP membership in eastern North Carolina as he hands his check to J. B. Harren, member of the North Carolina state conference of NAACP branches, while Mrs. Harren looks on. See North Carolina branch item on page 472.*

## DID YOU KNOW —

That the Haitian general and statesman Henri Christophe was never a slave?

Christophe was born of free parents in Grenada, but historians have accepted the myth of his slave birth, it seems, largely on the basis of the undocumented statements of the Austrian historian Karl Ritter. Because Henri was a wild youth his father sought to discipline the boy by sending him to sea with a friendly French sea captain. The captain, however, discharged his duty by placing little Henri in the custody of Badêche at Petite-Anse, Haiti. He did not sell the boy as Ritter asserts. These facts are set forth in Vergniaud Leconte's *Henri Christophe in Haitian History*.

# Book Reviews

***His Eye Is on the Sparrow*. An Autobiography by Ethel Waters with Charles Samuels. New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1951. 278 pp. $3.00.**

Now that America appreciates the acting talent of Miss Ethel Waters it is instructive to read her autobiography to discover the road she travelled to success. Superficially it seems that everything was against Miss Waters: illegitimate birth, lack of formal education, little love, and mere toleration by most of those closest to her. Her early environment in Chester, Pa., and Philadelphia was certainly a depraved one, to say the least. She herself confesses that she knew all "the facts of life" when a mere girl. Miss Waters' story tells how she overcame these early handicaps, how she reacted to them, and what lessons she learned from them. *His Eye Is on the Sparrow* is a lively, frequently bawdy book; and though it tells much about the author's life, it skips many areas which would have added to our knowledge of this singular woman.

***Chariot in the Sky: A Story of the Jubilee Singers*. By Arna Bontemps. Illustrations by Cyrus Leroy Baldridge. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company, 1951. XIII+ 234 pp. $2.50.**

It was in 1871 that a little band of singers set out from Fisk University, under the leadership of George L. White, to raise money for their school. This was the beginning of the famous Fisk Jubilee Singers. They created an international reputation for themselves, raised money for Fisk, and helped to save a Negro folk art. Mr. Bontemps, who is librarian at Fisk, tells their dramatic story through the life of one of those singers, Caleb Williams. Since the author starts with Caleb during the slave period, it is not until chapter twelve that we get into the story of the Jubilee Singers proper. As one of the "Land of the Free" series, *Chariot in the Sky* is an exciting and informative story for young people.

***Say Amen, Brother!* Old-Time Negro Preaching: A Study in American Frustration. By William H. Pipes. New York: The William-Fredrick Press, 1951. 209 pp. $4.00.**

This rambling, pedantic book is an attempt to explain the old-time Negro sermon in terms of frustration and the African cultural heritage. Dr. Pipes presents disc-recordings of eight typical Sunday sermons, with the accompanying singing and shouting, from Macon county, Georgia, and then offers what he considers a theoretical frame of reference for their understanding. The plan is laudable, but it happens that the author, judging by this book, is not competent to interpret these sermons either in terms of psychology or acculturation. He knows nothing at all about the African background and does not even mention two of the most com-

petent contemporary authorities on African religion, R. P. Placide Tempels and C. M. N. White. W. D. Weatherford seems to be his weather vane on everything African.

Our author is also completely ignorant of the vast amount of work which has been done in Haiti, Cuba, and Brazil on religious syncretism: the reconciliation of African religion with Roman Catholicism. Findings in these areas would surely have helped in his interpretations.

***Opportunities in Inter-Racial Colleges*: A Handbook. Edited by Richard L. Plaut. New York: National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, 1951. First edition. 240pp. $3.75.**

Few Negro students know that they are, if academically qualified, eligible to the more than $14,000,000 worth of scholarships annually available in American mixed colleges. Here is a handbook which tells about these scholarships, the amounts, how to qualify for them, and the colleges and universities which offer them. It also gives condensed information about admission policies, curricula, costs, housing facilities, attitude toward Negro students, student inter-racial organizations, and other necessary information. Nearly 200 schools in 21 states and the District of Columbia are listed, along with the population of the city or town in which the school is located, the nature of the control, and whether the institution is co-ed or for men or women.

A preface answers fifteen questions about a college career, and Part IV lists the scholarships from non-college sources. This is a very useful handbook for prospective college students to have around.

***Twilight in South Africa*. By Henry Gibbs. New York: Philosophical Library, 1950. 49 Illustrations. 288 pp. $4.50.**

Dr. Malan's Nationalist Government has set the clock back in South Africa by a series of rulings and policies which are reminiscent of Hitler's Nazis. The Nationalists came into power three years ago, on May 26, 1948, yet during their brief rule they have passed a group areas act, which creates closed ghettoes for non-whites; removed the Colored from the common rolls; promulgated a mixed marriage and an immorality amendment act banning interracial marriage; tightened up the pass laws for natives; introduced racial segregation or *apartheid* into railway stations, post offices, and other public places; and excluded African workers, among the lowest paid in the world, from the state unemployment insurance scheme.

"The Nationalist Government bears some resemblance," Mr. Gibbs explains, "to a conclave of ghosts. Its leaders draw their policies from the past. Their animus in all things is the memory of ancient feuds. Their desire is to prove their past history right, and to perpetuate that past into the future.

Mr. Gibbs says that the longer you stay in South Africa the sharper is the impression that "the Union is a land of fear." Everybody seems to be apprehensive, to be watching and waiting, for what he does not know. "The schizophrenic mind of many Europeans in South Africa" is shown clearly in their attitude toward the natives.

South Africa is a land of grave problems and Mr. Gibbs is to be congratulated on bringing them into focus in this book. Although the author attacks and condemns, he does so fairly and with due regard for the unhappy history of South Africa, which he summarizes in his earlier chapters. The future of the Union looks bleak. But there is a possiblility that world events might yet force Dr. Malan's Nationalists to modify some of their more reactionary policies.

BALTIMORE BABY CONTESTANTS—*Some of the babies and parents in the annual Baltimore, Md., branch baby contest. Other picture on page* 473.

## DID YOU KNOW —

That African divinities are often identified with Roman Catholic saints in Cuba, Haiti, and Brazil?

The African deity Shangô (god of lightning and storm), for example, is identified with Saint Barbara in Brazil and Cuba, and with Saint Anne in Haiti. In Brazil Yemanjá (goddess of water) is merged with the Virgin Mary, in Haiti with our Lady of Grace, and in Cuba with the Virgin la Regla. Yet these divinities do not become saints in the Catholic sense.

# What the Branches Are Doing

*California:* According to the second quarterly report of the West Coast Regional office, one new branch has been chartered since the beginning of the year: that at Palm Springs, Calif. The branch has 103 members and is active in a community where the NAACP program is badly needed.

A great many of the smaller branches in this region have suffered drastically, both from the emigration of the general Negro population and the lack of qualified leadership.

*Florida:* Rev. W. J. Black, president of the Florida state conference of NAACP branches, died in June. Rev. Black had worked hard to help Florida reach its goal of 25,000 NAACP members for 1951.

*Minnesota:* Frank Fager, executive secretary of the Mayor's Council on Human Relations of Minneapolis, addressed the MINNEAPOLIS branch in June. Mr. Fager, who has been in the human relations field for four years, has always cooperated with the branch in opposition to all forms of racial discrimination.

*New England:* The first meeting of the executive board of the 1951-52 series of the New England regional conferences of branches was an organizational one. The meeting was held May 27, 1951, at the Alden St. Baptist Church, Springfield, Mass., with the Springfield branch as host.

*North Carolina:* The ROCKY MOUNT branch was recipient of the first $100 membership to be taken out in eastern North Carolina when George W. Mercer, veteran Atlantic Coast Line railroad fireman, handed a $100 check to J. B. Harren, member of the state conference.

The contribution was in recognition of the work the NAACP has done to eliminate discrimination in job opportunities and to break down segregation in travel and education.

Mr. Mercer has consistently advanced his membership fee from $5 to $10 to $25, and for the past two years he has been presenting $100. Last year the quiet, unassuming fireman paid, not only his $25, but five $2 memberships for his children.

*New Jersey:* The NEWARK branch presented the Bordentown a cappella choir and modern dance group in May at the Central High School. During the intermission a citation was presented to Charles Allen by Harry Hazelwod, Jr. A president of the Newark Teachers Union since 1937, Mr. Hazelwood has served on many local, state and national committees which have furthered better race relations.

*Ohio:* In response to complaints of men going into the armed services at Ft. Hayes, the COLUMBUS branch has undertaken an investigation into the charges. According to reports, Negro

enlistees at the fort are segregated in their eating and lodging facilities.

*Texas:* Fred C. Knollenberg, well known El Paso attorney, died in June. Mr. Knollenberg was attorney in the L. A. Nixon case, which first gave Texas Negroes the right to vote in the Democratic primary. He argued the case before the U. S. Supreme Court, and the high court ruled in favor of Dr. L. A. Nixon, who brought the suit.

*Virginia:* The Virginia youth conference has announced that the Charles Department Store, one of Richmond's largest retail stores, does not enforce a policy of racial segregation at its main-floor lunch counter.

David Simms, conference president, learned of the policy in the store through an interview with local manager M. M. Greene.

"I have never issued a directive from my office requiring racial segregation or discrimination in our store's lunch counter facilities," explained Mr. Greene. He said that Negro patrons of the store had "voluntarily" gotten into the habit of standing up at the frankfurter stand instead of seating themselves at the lunch counter. Mr. Greene said that he had never personally advocated racial segregation and he invited Mr. Simms or any of his friends to lunch at the Charles Store.

Mr. Simms and several NAACP members accepted Mr. Greene's invitation and they have since eaten in the store regularly without incident.

ANNUAL BABY CONTEST—*Parents and contestants in the annual Baltimore, Md., branch baby contest held Sunday, June 10, in the Sharp Street Baptist church. First prize winner, 4-year-old Paul King, is seated third from left on front row holding gold loving cup. Nine-month-old Patricia Hunt won second prize, gold loving cup; 4-month-old Karen Knox won third prize, a diamond ring; and Timothy McClelland received the fourth prize, a silver cup.*

*Reese*

CONGRATULATING SPINGARN WINNER — *Lillian Smith (right), noted author* (STRANGE FRUIT, KILLERS OF THE DREAM, *etc.) and lecturer, congratulates Mrs. Mabel Staupers, winner of the 36th Spingarn medal for distinguished achievement of a Negro American. Miss Smith made the presentation on June 29 at the 42nd annual convention of the NAACP in Atlanta, Ga., honoring Mrs. Staupers for outstanding work in the integration of Negro nurses into the American nursing profession.*

# Resolutions Adopted by the Forty-Second Annual Convention of the NAACP at Atlanta, Ga., June 30, 1951

### PREAMBLE

AS we meet in Atlanta in this mid-century year of 1951 for the Forty-second Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, we may from this vantage point in time and place both measure the progress we have made and assay the tasks which lie ahead. When we met in this capital city of the South in 1920 in our eleventh annual convention, we were preocupied with the development of defensive measures against mob violence. Today, with the abatement of lynching and mob terror, we are primarily concerned with the abolition of enforced segregation in all public life.

Segregation is now, as it was then, the evil root from which stem all the sinister manifestations of bigotry, of intolerance, of racism, of cynical defeatism. Not until this evil is eradicated from American life will we attain a society of freedom, justice, equality and security for every American.

In 1920 we were on the defensive against the most deadly and foul manifestations of the jim-crow system. Today we are on the offensive in a persistent and unrelenting campaign to level the ramparts which have isolated the nation's 15,000,000 Negroes from the main stream of American life. In the intervening years, we have surmounted one barrier after another securing, in the course of our struggle, the right to the ballot, the right to equality in education, the right to freedom of residence, the right to a fair trial, the right to unsegregated service in the Navy and Air Force, and to some extent in the Army.

But the evil root of segregation remains in many parts of the country reaching deep down into the subsoil of American culture. The task of uprooting this corrosive evil is the responsibility not alone of the Negro but also of the entire nation. Here in Atlanta in the middle of the Twentieth Century we re-dedicate ourselves to this task from which we shall not be turned back. Victory is within our grasp but our triumph will not come easily or automatically. With redoubled energy we shall renew and intensify the attack through legal action, through sponsorship of legislative measures, and through appeal to enlightened public opinion. In support of this re-dedication and in order to provide for its implementation, we hereby adopt the following resolutions:

### ANTI-COMMUNISM

WHEREAS, the 41st Annual Conference in Boston adopted a resolution calling attention to internal conflicts in some branches caused by groups which follow the Communist line, and condemning attacks on the Association and its leaders by Communists and their fellow travelers; and instructed the Board to take steps to stop Commu-

nist infiltration or control of our branches, and

WHEREAS, the cardinal principle of those who follow the Communist line is to support whatever happens to be at the moment the foreign policy of Russia, a totalitarian dictatorship, while the cardinal principle of the NAACP is to support and strengthen American democracy by winning complete equal rights for all people regardless of race, and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors, in an attempt to carry out this purpose adopted an amendment to our constitution restricting membership to those who support the principles and program of the NAACP, and

WHEREAS, these principles include opposition to Communist infiltration and control,

BE IT RESOLVED, that we call the attention of the branches to this action of the Board in carrying out the anti-Communist resolution; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we advise the branches that any person excluded from the branch for not being in accord with our policies and principles has a right of appeal to the Board, and that mere criticism of the local or national officials of the NAACP is not alone and of itself ground for exclusion or rejection.

### "SEPARATE BUT EQUAL" THEORY

WHEREAS, our constitution limits membership in this association to persons who are "in accord with the principles and policies of the association," and

WHEREAS, the policy of the association, as established and re-established in our conventions, not only is opposed to racial segregation, but requires all branch officers, members and attorneys to refrain from participation in any cases or other activities which in any manner seek to secure "equality" within the framework of racial segregation, and

WHEREAS, experience has demonstrated the wisdom of this policy and the need for complete uniformity in our work.

BE IT RESOLVED, that we reaffirm this policy of fighting for complete integration in education, public housing and other public facilities, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we give to the Board adequate disciplinary powers to enforce this policy by whatever disciplinary actions may be necessary against any NAACP officer or employee who may take action inconsistent with this policy.

### U. S. STEEL CORPORATION

Because the dominant economic position of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Corporation in Jefferson County bears a grave social responsibility in regard to the maintenance of decent standards of law enforcement in Birmingham, Alabama, this Convention calls upon the parent organization, the United States Steel Corporation, to exert its powerful influence through its subsidiary, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Corporation, to stop recurrent police killings of innocent Negro citizens in Birmingham.

### PRICE ROLL-BACK

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People assembled in Atlanta, Georgia, by formal and unanimous vote on June 28 of 800 delegates from 40 states and the District of Columbia calls upon the Congress of United States to pass such laws as will curb inflation and bring about equality of sacrifice by all citizens in this emergency; that will make it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment to profiteer at the expense of our country, our soldiers and citizens. We call

specifically for the adoption by Congress of the roll-back on prices proposed by President Truman.

### DISCRIMINATION BY THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Atomic-Energy Commission at Aiken, South Carolina, has flagrantly violated Executive Order 9980 in hiring of personnel. The Dupont Company is also guilty of gross discrimination against colored people in its hiring at this location. We call upon the National Office to use all possible legal means for correcting these discriminatory practices in South Carolina and in all other AEC installations where similar problems exist.

### EDUCATION

WHEREAS, our organization is unalterably opposed to all forms of racial segregation, and

WHEREAS, we have embarked upon an extensive campaign to eliminate forever segregated public education in America, and

WHEREAS, our organization is attempting to achieve the fullest integration of Negro teachers and other Negro school officials as well as Negro students in all of our public school systems and in our state-supported colleges, universities, graduate and professional schools, and

WHEREAS, we are convinced that the abolition of the jim-crow school will raise the standards of public education in America and strengthen our democratic form of government.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Convention go on record as follows:

1. We reaffirm, unequivocally, the complete anti-segregation position of our Association in the field of public education.

2. We urge all of our branches to enlist the aid and support of as many individuals and organizations as possible, especially the support of Negro teachers and other Negro school officials, in their fight to eliminate segregated education.

3. We urge all school authorities to select qualified teachers and other school officials on the basis of their qualifications, training and experience without regard to their race, creed, color or national origin.

The NAACP reaffirms its stand in favor of federal aid to education, provided no such federal aid is given to states where racially segregated education is practiced.

### RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS TENSIONS

Once again we reiterate our traditional stand that segregation and all other forms of discrimination are the cause of racial tensions. Any theory of racial superiority based on race or color is entirely without scientific or rational basis. Racial tensions are emotional rather than rational and can only be eliminated when people of different groups come to know each other better. This will never happen until existing civil rights laws are enforced and new ones are made. (We call upon all right thinking people to join us in renewed action toward this end.)

Whenever attacks are made against a minority and are allowed to continue, they soon become a menace to all minorities and are increasingly harmful to those who are guilty of such. Prejudice is a cancer which must be cut out before it destroys those who are guilty of it. We condemn, and pledge to oppose vigorously, any and all forms of anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic, anti-Protestant, and anti-foreign born feeling, as well as all expressions of anti-Negro feeling in this country. We pledge ourselves to continue the battle for passage of legislation to outlaw all such discriminations and shall take all possible action to end the prejudice against any group.

We further commend the Southern Baptist Convention for opening the doors of their seminaries to Negroes.

Religious Tensions: In the face of present world conditions, appeal to racial, national, and/or religious prejudices in Palestine, China, Indonesia, India and Hawaii, as well as our own country, are destructive of the best interests of humanity and we strongly condemn the responsible governments and persons.

We commend all those churches and all other places of religious worship, ministers, priests and rabbis, as well as the laymen of all faiths (whose ranks are slowly increasing) who practice what they preach by vigorously and aggressively insisting that no church shall exclude any one from membership on account of race or color. Such outstanding examples as the admission of Negro students to Wayland College in Plainview, Texas, the admission of Negro Divinity students to the Theological School of Southern Methodist University, in Dallas, Texas, the inclusion of Negroes in the organizational structure of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., the Catholic Inter-racial Council, the outstanding efforts of the American Jewish Congress and other Jewish organizations to secure civil rights for all human being must inspire all those who wish to see the finest principles of the Judaeo-Christian traditon brought to bear on the problems of every day living.

We urge the appointment of a committee of ministers by the National Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Church Secretary, to meet at the national office, consisting of 5 members, one each from the following areas: Northeast, Southeast, Northwest, Southwest and Mid-West, in addition to the Church Secretary and the consultant to the Church Department, to study the problem of increasing the interest and active participation of ministers in the program and work of the Association; and that this committee be appointed within 90 days of the adjournment of this convention, so that they may report in sufficient time to include their recommendations in the participation for the observance of NAACP Sunday.

Since the place of the church is important to the effective operation of the national program of this Association, and the limited time heretofore provided in the convention program for consideration of these issues has been wholly inadequate, we urge that the planners of the convention provide sufficient time for careful consideration and analysis of heterogeneous techniques to secure implementation of effective harmonious relations to church and branch on the local level.

### UNSEGREATED STAGE AND THEATER AUDIENCES

Since many outstanding Negro artists have successfully refused to perform to segregated houses, and since some Negro artists continue to perform to segregated audiences in the South, we urge that they be requested by our Association to insist on including non-segregation clauses in their future contracts.

*Racial Tension*: WHEREAS, radio and television programs, such as the "Amos 'n' Andy" and "Beulah" shows, which depict the Negro and other minority groups in a stereotyped and derogatory manner definitely tend to strengthen the conclusion among uninformed or prejudiced peoples that Negroes and other minorities are inferior, lazy, dumb and dishonest; and

WHEREAS, the false impression created by programs and shows over the radio and television such as the "Amos 'n' Andy" and "Beulah" shows seriously hamper and rutard the development of the work of this Association and other interested groups and associations to promote intelligent ap-

praisal of all human beings as individuals.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in convention assembled condemns the practice of manufacturers, distributors, retailers, persons, or firms sponsoring or promoting radio and television programs and shows which portray stereotyped characterizations of Negroes or other minority groups. Further, that this Association utilize every means at its disposal to discourage the presentation of such shows.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all branches and state conferences of branches of this Association are urged and directed to protest to the sponsors and promoters of such shows and programs and to the radio and television stations involved, condemning these stereotyped programs and to use every means at their disposal, both by collective action and through the individual action of their respective members, to discourage the sponsorship and presentation of such programs and shows even to the extent, if necessary, of resorting to the boycott of the goods, products or services of the sponsors and promoters, including the radio and television stations and networks.

We can commend those moving picture producers, radio stations, television producers, newspapers and other publications who are at least trying to deal with the whole problem of racial discrimination by refusing to use the above mentioned stereotypes.

### POLITICAL ACTION

The NAACP recognizes that to achieve the objectives of full democracy there must be free and full use of the ballot by all citizens regardless of race, creed, color, economic status or other unjust restrictions. We realize that in the days ahead, attainment of our legislative program will depend largely upon the fullest participation of our membership in a dynamic political action program within the non-partisan policy of the Association.

This policy forbids the endorsement of any candidate or political party in the name of the Association, national office, branch or any other units of the Association. However, nothing in this policy infringes upon the individual rights of any member or any officer of a branch to support the party or candidate of his personal choice, providing it is specifically made clear that such endorsement does not in any way commit the Association, national office and/or branch to the support of any candidate or party.

### CIVIL RIGHTS MOBILIZATION

The 82nd Congress has so far failed miserably in its promise to enact civil rights legislation as outlined in the platforms of both major political parties. Both of these political parties are guilty of insincerity and inertia in pressing for the passage of civil rights legislation and have used the so-called state of national emergency as an excuse for not pressing for the promised Civil Rights Legislation when the reverse should obtain to wit: the security of the nation makes the passage of Civil Rights Legislation imperative. Since many of the same members of Congress who have been either hostile or insincere towards the passage of Civil Rights Legislation will be candidates for reelection in 1952 and because of the further fact that a President of the United States of America will also be elected in 1952 now,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People shall initiate, spearhead and organize a pre-election mass mobilization early in 1952 for the purpose of mobilizing every segment of our national life that is honestly committed to the principles of Civil Rights

Legislation and that such mass mobilization shall call upon churches, fraternities, labor unions and various other organizations as have joined in the past under the banner of the NAACP to join in planning and financing such mobilization.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the sponsoring organizations shall set up overall machinery for waging an intensive and far flung campaign to defeat those lawmakers who were not for civil rights and to do all things possible to aid in the reelection of those who have truly supported Civil Rights Legislation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we again call upon the national office, branches and other units of the Association and every member of the Association to increase registration of Negroes and members of other minority groups in all sections of the country and to provide information on the record of state and local officials on issues affecting the welfare of minority groups so that the voters may make an intelligent choice. Further, we shall sponsor pay-your-poll tax campaigns in those states which still require it.

We recommend further that a mobilization meeting be convened in Chicago, Illinois, in 1952, prior to the national conventions of the Democratic and Republican Parties to inform the citizens and the government of the importance of civil rights in our national life and to secure from the Democratic and Republican parties such commitments concerning civil rights as the Association deems feasible.

### LODGE-GOSSETT RESOLUTION

We oppose the Lodge-Gossett Resolution which will change the method of dividing the electoral votes in presidential elections. This resolution is dangerous because it would make the votes of Mississippi nine times as effective as the votes of Ohio in close national elections. We call for an amendment to the Constitution to provide for direct election of the President and Vice President of the United States.

We call upon the Congress to demonstrate its belief in democracy by reducing the representation of southern states in Congress as provided by Section II of the Fourteenth Amendment.

We condemn government by filibuster. We urge the adoption of majority rule in the Senate of the United States. Year after year a wilfull minority of undemocratic senators has throttled needed civil rights legislation by filibuster or threats of filibuster.

### PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO LIMIT INCOME TAXES

A quiet but persistent effort is being made throughout the U. S. to pass by action of the state legislatures an amendment to the Federal constitution to limit income taxes to not over 25% of a person's income. This amendment if it should be adopted by a sufficient number of state legislatures (at least 22 have already accepted it) would cripple the U. S. Treasury severely. It would make Federal Housing, Federal aid to the states to supplement their old age pensions and other welfare expenditures, and Federal Aid to education, all of which the NAACP supports, practically impossible; besides crippling our defense effort. This amendment if adopted would force a tremendous shifting of taxes to such measures as sales taxes which let the wealthy off lighty and bear most heavily on people with low and moderate incomes. For all these reasons we oppose adoption of this amendment by the state legislatures and urge our branches and state conferences to act accordingly.

### ARMED SERVICES AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

1. *Armed Services Officer Training*: We urge the Department of Defense to

take appropriate and immediate action to increase and improve opportunities for the training and placement of Negro officers in each of the armed services without discrimination or segregation.

2. *Assignment of Chaplains: Whereas* the Department of Defense has adopted a policy of racial integration, and,
*Whereas,* the armed forces Chaplain is the symbol in uniform of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God,

We request that the Secretary of Defense continue to require each of the services to assign chaplains for duty in units without considering race, color or creed.

3. *Military Services*: We commend the Armed Services for such advancements in integration as have been made.

We applaud the extent to which this policy has been implemented in the Air Force and Navy. We condemn the Army for being unnecessarily slow regarding integration. We demand that the Defense Department bring about immediate and uncompromising implementation of this policy in each of the Armed Services, especially in the Army.

We urge the continuation of the fight to exonerate the men who are waiting courts-martial in Korea; continuation of the fight to abolish the jim crow court-martial system in Korea and a continued fight to secure a retrial for Lt. Gilbert.

4. *National Guard*: In that the national policy of our armed services is in the direction of complete integration and in that the National Guard Bureau has not adjusted its practices accordingly, except in five states, namely, New Jersey, Minnesota, Massachusetts, California and Connecticut, where the policy has been successful, we call upon the National Guard units throughout the United States to conform to the policy of integration being instituted by the armed forces.

## VETERANS AFFAIRS

*Veterans Hospitals*: We condemn without reservation the continued attempts of organizations and individuals to petition Congress to approve the construction of segregated hospitals for Negro veterans. The construction of these hospitals would be contrary to the equitable purpose and intent of the law and would only result in the provision of an inferior medical service to the patients housed therein.

*Veterans Benefits*: We call upon the Congress to extend the deadline beyond July 25, 1951, for entry into training of veterans of World War II in order that the thousands of veterans who have not as yet been able to acquire training shall have the opportunity to utilize this benefit. We shall work for immediate inclusion of Korean veterans in all benefits extended to World War II veterans.

## CIVIL LIBERTIES

American democracy is based upon the principle of respect for and observance of fundamental freedoms and civil liberty irrespective of race, creed, color, or nationality. Our basic guarantees of civil liberty are incorporated in the Bill of Rights and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution. These constitutional provisions stand as a safeguard against arbitrary, unreasonable, and discriminatory action by government. Essential to the preservation of civil liberty in a democratic society is the exercise by government of its power to protect the individual against racial, religious and ethnic discrimination by his fellowmen.

In our efforts to obtain complete justice and equality for all persons in this dynamic society, we have found

that the civil liberties of minorities within these United States have been conspicuously abridged or denied on account of race, creed or color in the following areas:

*Police Brutality*: This convention views with alarm the increasing fascist tendencies of many law enforcement officers in this country, acting individually and in concert with others, to viciously, brutally and unlawfully mistreat, assault and kill a great number of our citizens with impunity.

This Convention therefore requests its national office, state conferences of branches, individual branches and all of its members to call upon the law enforcement officers of the Federal Government, the governors of their respective states, the mayors of their respective cities and towns and all other law enforcement officers to use all means within their power to eradicate this vicious tendency and these illegal actions and to prosecute the perpetrators thereof to the fullest extent of the law.

This Convention further directs the officers and members of the Association to use all means within their power to end these vicious tendencies and to prosecute all offenders.

That this 42nd Annual Convention go on record as notifying the United States Congress that while the Kefauver Committee has been spending thousands of dollars investigating crime throughout our country on gambling and narcotics, that they have done nothing about the Ku Klux Klan and the midnight riders who are beating our people to death in the state of Florida.

### ROSA LEE INGRAM

WHEREAS, this Association has repeatedly spoken out against the illegal and unjust conviction of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her sons; we have been providing for her family while she has been illegally incarcerated, and

WHEREAS, there is no legal or moral justification for continuing their incarceration in the face of either the record in the case and/or the issues involved;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Association and all of its units and members urge the people of Georgia, both white and Negro to urge the State of George to pardon Mrs. Ingram and her sons, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this entire Association do everything within its power to support the people of Georgia in these efforts.

*Membership and Full Participation in Professional, Scientific and Educational Associations*:

The NAACP has already recorded its opposition to all forms of segregation and discrimination based on race, creed or color. Our attention has been called to the fact that many professional, scientific and educational associations maintain a policy or practice of racial discrimination either by means of their respective charters, by-laws or customs and usages.

We condemn this practice. We therefore urge all of the aforesaid associations to immediately eliminate such policies and practices.

We further call upon the NAACP to use its influence to obtain complete integration of all persons in all such associations, irrespective of race, creed or color.

### LOYALTY PROGRAM

This convention is mindful of the fact that modern government has a serious and sensitive problem of making certain that its employees are loyal and patriotic citizens. But we consciously believe that this objective must be realized within the framework of the Constitution of the United States.

At our last convention we deplored the action of the Loyalty Review Board

in condemning and discharging governmental employees without a hearing as defined by the Constitution, without confrontation of witnesses, without an opportunity to present witnesses in their behalf and demanded the elimination of such unconstitutional and Star Chamber actions. By Executive Order No. 10241, issued on April 28, 1951, the latitude given to the Loyalty Review Board was increased to permit such Board to discharge any employee of the government upon such evidence where "there is a reasonable doubt as to his loyalty."

We feel that this action of the President is unlawful and deprives citizens of their rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

We further feel that any person charged with being disloyal to our government should still be accorded his constitutional safeguards. For that reason we call upon the President of the United States to direct the Loyalty Review Board to accord all persons against whom charges or complaints have been made all of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Recognizing the fact that most rights of citizens are abridged or denied by Star Chamber procedure, and further recognizing the fact that the lives, liberties and properties of great numbers of American citizens are directly and immediately involved, we direct that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to the Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board.

### DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

WHEREAS, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois is one of the illustrious founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and has devoted his entire life to uplifting the minority groups in the South, in this nation and in the world as an educator, teacher, scholar, international organizer and editor for more than fifty years and

WHEREAS, the government of the United States has caused the return of an indictment against him alleging that he is an agent of a foreign power and failed to register as such, and

WHEREAS, the National Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has expressed the opinion that this action against one of the great champions of civil rights lends color to the charge that efforts are being made to silence spokesmen for full equality of Negroes, and

WHEREAS, Dr. DuBois is, and for more than fifty years has been, one of the leaders in the fight for democracy at home, abroad and among colonial peoples,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this convention go on record as being unalterably opposed to such methods by any governmental instrumentality to silence spokesmen for full equality for Negroes, and reaffirms its determination to continue to fight for such citizenship rights for all Americans.

### SELF-EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

For the past 42 years the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has fought unceasingly to make equality under the Constitution and laws of these United States a living reality for more than 15 million Negro Americans;

We have learned through bitter experience through these years that this equality can be realized only in a society from which enforced racial segregation has been completely eradicated.

Over 80 years have passed since the tortuous chains of physical slavery were struck from the Negro by the historic Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln.

Today, in many areas, this great American minority is still enslaved, their bondage presently exemplified by a degrading, humiliating and stultifying involuntary segregation.

The full blessings and privileges coincident with unfettered and full citizenship are yet to be enjoyed or experienced by millions of our fellow Americans.

There are some who, in ignorance or by vicious design tend to disrupt, misdirect or stymie the organized and rapidly progressing struggle for the achievement of liberty, justice and equality regardless of race or color. They falsely claim that the unfaltering opposition of the NAACP to racial segregation in any form does not truly represent or reflect the desires and aspirations of Negro Americans generally.

THEREFORE, WE in Convention assembled, resolve as follows:

We direct our national officers to carefully prepare in the Name of the NAACP a new PROCLAMATION, declaring the determination of all liberty loving citizens to EMANCIPATE colored America from the bonds and chains of racial segregation which still confine 15 million people to a status far below that which is their right as citizens of this nation;

We further direct that said Proclamation be pronounced at a time and place befitting its character and importance;

We strongly recommend that a well-planned, imaginative and fully coordinated national campaign be instituted immediately thereafter to enroll as subscribers to said Proclamation as many millions of Americans of all races and colors who believe, as we do, that full freedom for the Negro in this country is impossible of accomplishment within a framework of enforced racial segregation;

We call upon our fellow Americans to respond to this appeal and pronouncement, and we pledge to those who still feel the heel of discrimination and enforced racial segregation that full emancipation will soon be realized by all persons within the United States without regard to race, creed or color.

## INTERNAL AFFAIRS

*Local Branch and Youth Council Growth and Expansion*:

WHEREAS the 42nd Annual Convention statistics indicate that there are 937 senior branches and 361 youth councils and college chapters, and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that there should be more youth councils to insure the future of the senior branches;*

BE IT RESOLVED, that all branches take immediate steps to create additional, active youth councils and to keep them active by greater interest and cooperation.

*Youth Councils and College Chapters*:

WHEREAS, the past few conferences have brought to the body a definite lack of understanding and cooperation between senior and youth groups and between the youth groups and the annual conventions; and

WHEREAS, these differences are widespread and acute enough to threaten the lifestream of the NAACP; and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that the future of the NAACP lies in its youth;

BE IT RESOLVED, That the National Youth Committee, authorized by the 41st Annual Convention, be established at this Convention, to be composed of two (2) representatives from each region, to be elected at a regional meeting on Saturday, June 30, at least one of whom shall be a youth member; and further that the Committee shall be called for the purpose of or-

ganization by the Director of Branches on Saturday, June 30, at a time and place to be decided by such Director.

BE IT RESOLVED ALSO, that the body which is to be formed at this Convention shall study completely the organization, policies and practices of all youth groups and senior branches, working in conjunction with the Committee on Branches and Youth Work place to be decided by said Director. and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Committee report its findings and recommendations to the next Annual Convention.

### HEALTH, WELFARE AND HOUSING

#### HEALTH

The Association has noted with increasing approval the programs of the national, state and local governments which refer to old age security, unemployment insurance and various vocational rehabilitation programs and urges that special pains be taken by all responsible agencies to see that the benefits of these several programs are received by all citizens on an equal basis.

The Association endorses the recent proposal of the Federal Security Administrator to provide 60 days hospital and medical care per year for elderly people. The Association recognizes that with the increasing age of the general population and the increasing number of people affected with chronic disease when their earning power has ceased or diminished, the proposed measure would protect from serious economic and physical hardship about ten per cent of the population who vitally need such protection.

The Association notes with unqualified approval the broad and comprehensive programs for mental health which have been promulgated by the federal government and various foundations and professional societies. The importance of removing from the competition of daily life the mentally unfit and the prompt rehabilitation of curable disorders cannot be over-emphasized.

The Association rejects in totality the "separate facilities" concept as it applies to the provision of personnel institutions, programs and materials for the care of health. This applies to medical schools, hospitals, health centers and all planning pertaining thereto.

The Association notes with satisfaction that in recent months nine southern medical schools have admitted Negro medical students, that more openings for the training of Negro nurses have come to exist than individuals can be found to fill; that affiliate medical societies of the American Medical Association which hitherto had racial restrictive membership provisions have begun to eliminate them and that hospital staffs throughout the country are showing an increasing acceptance of Negro physicians and nurses on their staffs. It is the belief of the Association that this progress should be accelerated on every hand by all means possible with the aim of bringing swiftly to an end segregative or discriminative practice in medical care wherever it may exist.

The Association recognizes the vital importance of adequate recreational facilities in the development of good law-abiding citizens. It notes the great dearth of such facilities all over the country and the appalling inequality in the availability of such facilities as do exist to the Negro population in many areas. The Association therefore recommends that federal, state and local authorities take suitable action throughout the country to expand and improve public recreational facilities on a totally integrated basis.

The Association takes a serious view of the spread of addiction to narcotics throughout the U. S. Narcotics cause the greatest spiritual and physical de-

gradation and destruction. Parents are not properly instructed to recognize symptoms in children and school systems and other public agencies for disseminating such information have completely failed in properly educating teenagers and others in the pitfalls and dangers of drug addiction.

The Association views with alarm statistics which reveal that many Negroes are addicted to narcotics and engaged in the traffic and feels that restrictions in job opportunities and lack of adequate housing and recreational facilities are largely responsible for these conditions.

The Association, therefore, advocates that educational facilities and public agencies throughout the country inform the public of the harm and ills and miseries and destruction of drug addiction. In view of the shortage of personnel to control the situation, the Association requests that the government take cognizance of the large potential of employees from the Negro segment of the population and utilize this neglected source in alleviation of the shortages.

**HOUSING 1**

WHEREAS, the shortage of housing, especially for families of low income, is most serious and imposes extreme hardship on all minority groups, and

WHEREAS, public housing has the greatest potential for providing safe, sanitary, and decent housing for all Americans, and

WHEREAS, public housing holds out the greatest promise of changing the existing patterns of discrimination and segregation,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this Convention go on record as follows:

1. We condemn the attempts on the part of some of our Congressmen who are the enemies of public housing to effectively end our public housing program by curtailing and reducing to an absurd minimum of 5,000 the number of low-rent units which may be constructed within the next fiscal year.

2. We call upon all of our branches, college chapters and youth councils to wire immediately their Congressmen in both Houses urging them to vote for the construction of a minimum of 50,000 low-rent housing units approved by the House Committee on Appropriations and the Senate.

3. We authorize the sending of a telegram immediately to the Joint Committee of the House and Senate which is presently considering this matter advising them of the contents of this resolution and urging them to vote for the construction of a minimum of 50,000 low-rent housing units during the next fiscal year and to immediately report out this bill.

**HOUSING 2**

WHEREAS, our national government has again authorized expenditures and appropriated funds for capital grants and loans to municipalities for the construction of homes for families of low income, and has continued its mortgage insurance program in aid of private developers and builders, and has embarked upon a new program of financial aid to municipalities for the clearance of their slum areas for re-development, and

WHEREAS, the National Mobilization of our country against armed aggression brings to the fore once again the problem of housing in defense areas to which members of minority groups are not migrating, and

WHEREAS, the members of minority groups are most severely affected by the shortage of housing, the effects of slum housing, and are in serious need of greater opportunities for the rental and purchase of middle income housing, and

WHEREAS, the federal government's entire housing program is made possible only by the use of funds which have been raised through taxation of all the people, irrespective of their race, creed, color, or national origin, and through the use of federal powers which are exercised on behalf of all of the people, and

WHEREAS, the problem of segregation and discrimination in housing is one of the major problems presently facing Negro Americans and other minority groups and is therefore a major part of our program,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this Convention go on record as follows:

1. We are unalterably opposed to the use of federal funds, credits, subsidies, or powers to build or to aid in building or to subsidize in any manner whatsoever a housing project or development, whether public or private, which will be constructed on a discriminatory or segregated basis.

2. We call upon the President of the United States to require the Administrator of the HHFA to withhold from or refuse to any local agency, public or private, federal funds, credits, subsidies or powers where such agencies plan to, or do as a matter of fact, discriminate against or segregate minority groups.

3. We call upon the Commissioner of the Public Housing Administration and the Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration to immediately integrate all of the existing segregated housing developments which are owned by said agencies.

4. We call upon the Commissioner of the Public Housing Administration to require of local public housing agencies unequivocal compliance with relocation requirements and the tenant selection criteria established by the Congress in the Housing Act of 1949.

5. We call upon the Director of the Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment to require of all local agencies unequivocal compliance with the relocation and the statutory priority requirements of the Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment Program in order that his new program may not result in "Negro clearance" or reduction of the land area available to minority groups or the imposition of undue hardship upon minority group families displaced by this program or the further "ghettoizing" of Negroes and other minorities.

6. We call upon the Director of the Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment to further require of all local agencies, public and private, as a condition of federal assistance, that there shall be no discrimination or segregation in the selection of tenants or other users of redeveloped areas.

7. We call upon Raymond M. Foley, the administrator of HHFA, to immediately announce that there shall be a policy of no segregation or discrimination in any defense housing development or in any of the community facilities or services afforded in connection therewith.

8. We call upon the Federal Housing Administration to require an agreement from all private developers and builders, as a condition of their mortgage insurance, that they shall have a non-discriminatory policy which includes a non-segregation policy with respect to selection of tenants or purchasers and requires in every agreement of mortgage insurance insertion of a condition that the insurance shall be withdrawn where evidence of discrimination or segregation is presented to it by any individual or agency subsequent to the granting of such insurance.

9. We call upon all of our branches to appoint competent housing committees or to reactivate old committees in order that our fight to end segregation

and discrimination in housing may be effectively made in every community, and in order that we may get local legislation protecting minority group rights, and our branches and members of minority groups may participate in the planning of slum clearance and housing developments and may be on guard against violations of minority group rights by any of the local, state or federal administrative agencies.

10. We call upon our National Board of Directors to appoint a housing secretary to direct and aid the branches in carrying out our housing program and to coordinate the activities of our branches in this fight.

11. This Convention condemns every and all actions by landlords of private or publicly-aided rental projects who seek to retaliate against individuals or groups of tenants who oppose occupancy restrictions based upon race, creed, color or national origin.

## LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

*Democratic Trade Unionism and Collective Bargaining*

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reaffirms its support of collective bargaining and democratic trade unionism. We call on Negro members of the CIO and AFL, the National Alliance of Postal Employees, the United Mine Workers and the National Federation of Federal Employees, to be active and loyal union members. We also reaffirm our opposition to legislation such as the Taft-Hartley law which is intended to reduce the power of organized labor to protect the rights of its members and advance their standards of living.

Democratically run unions serve the interest of all America. When we are threatened with depression and unemployment, they help to keep up the workers' wages and thus help to maintain the purchasing power of the great mass of people. Such purchasing power in turn helps to provide a good market for the produce of our farms and factories and thus helps to maintain production and full employment. In times of inflation like the present, unions make it possible to gain sufficient increases in the workers' wages to match the increased cost of living and thus to prevent real hardships and lower living standards that would otherwise afflict the workers.

Where there are still color bars in unions, we call on our members to use all the pressure they can, from inside organized labor and by the use of existing fair employment practice laws, to end such racial bars.

We remind all our members that the programs of both the main branches of organized labor, the AFL and CIO, include support for measures that we favor, such as fair employment practices, abolition of the poll tax as a requirement for voting, anti-lynching legislation and better social security. In fact in those states where Fair Employment Practice laws have been adopted, the support of organized labor has been helpful and in some cases decisive. There are more Negro dues-paying members in organized labor than in the NAACP (and they pay more dues), so we would not be faithful to the best interest of the masses of Negro workers if we failed to give support to democratic trade unionism.

We believe that colored farmers especially will gain if the power of such farm labor unions as the National Farm Labor Union can be increased.

We urge our branches and state conferences wherever possible to seek the support of responsible trade unions for measures that we favor, and in turn to give our support to such measures supported by organized labor as are consistent with our policy and program. Responsible trade unions in this connection mean such unions as those mentioned in the first paragraph of this Resolution, and do not include the small and dwindling number of Com-

munist-controlled unions, whose loyalty is first to the policies of Russia and only secondarily to the welfare of the workers in America. Support given to them or accepted from them simply alienates all other unions. It is directly contrary to the spirit of the anti-Communist Resolution adopted at Boston and it will not help but raher will hinder our efforts to win adoption of our program.

*Social Security*

The NAACP has long advocated a comprehensive system of social security for all to guard against the various kinds of misfortune that stop a man's earnings and threaten to leave him and his family destitute, such as old age, unemployment, accidents both industrial and non-industrial, sickness, and the premature death of the wage earner.

We worked for and hailed the enactment into law of the recent amendment to our old age pension legislation which raised the benefits substantially and extended the system of benefits to include people who were formerly excluded, such as many of the self-employed, farm workers, domestic workers, and the employees of non-profit professional people who should be included.

Our unemployment insurance system needs modernizing. In most states the rates should be raised to match the recent increase in the cost of living. Many groups are still excluded who should be included, particularly those to whom the old age benefit system was only recently extended. And we need to federalize the unemployment insurance system to prevent loss of benefits when workers move across state lines and to prevent discrimination in administration in states where Negroes have not yet won political influence in proportion to their numbers.

Finally, we need a comprehensive system of government health insurance to provide both cash benefits and necessary medical and hospital care for all along the line of President Truman's recommendation. This can and should be accomplished through a system which would guarantee freedom for patients to choose their doctors and vice versa. Provisions which now apply to persons permanently disabled in industrial accidents should be extended to all permanent disabilities.

*F.E.P.C.*

Both major political parties have pledged support for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Law. This legislation is a "must" for the NAACP. Yet the bill has not even been brought out of committee. Fair Employment Practice has deep meaning for millions of American citizens who are now denied a fair opportunity to get jobs and promotions on the basis of merit. Even the manpower shortage which is now developing in parts of the country has not brought sense to the majority of Congress.

The responsibility for this situation must be clearly proclaimed by us, and through our members and branches, to all other decent and right-thinking Americans. It is true that President Truman cannot force enactment of his recommendation for a Federal Fair Employment Practice Law upon Congress where an unholy combination of Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans has consistently blocked this and other civil rights legislation. But as manpower shortages spread with the growth of our war production effort, there is every need for President Truman to set up a special federal agency to enforce the Fair Employment Practice claims which are already written into the defense contracts, and there is nothing to stop him from doing so. Just as the majority of reactionary opponents or half-hearted friends of civil rights in Congress are responsible for the failure to adopt Fair Employment Practice legislation, so the President

is responsible for the failure to enforce the Fair Employment Practice provisions already in defense contracts.

We warn our political leaders that unless Fair Employment Practice legislation is adopted we will redouble our efforts and will seek allies from the ranks of labor, liberal, church and fraternal organizations, to defeat the senators and representatives, regardless of party, whose record indicates their opposition to or only half-hearted support for Fair Employment Practice and other civil rights measures.

Without relaxing our support for federal legislation by Congress, and for an Executive Order by the President to set up an agency to enforce Fair Employment Practice in defense contracts, we call on our branches and state conferences to take the initiative in getting such legislation introduced and passed in every state where that is at all politically possible, and to strengthen the enforcement of such legislation where it has been adopted.

*Minimum Wage*

It is gratifying that Congress has raised the legal minimum wage to 75 cents. However, in view of substantial increases in the cost of living since that was done, we urge that the minimum be raised to $1.00 and that domestic and agricultural workers be included in the law. Branches should be sure to insist upon enforcement of legal provisions which prohibit the employment during school hours of children on farms whose products enter into interstate commerce.

*Better Training Facilities*

The NAACP calls on our branches to work for better training facilities for Negroes and to get our members to take advantage of existing training facilities to the end that our fight for equal job and promotion opportunities and F.E.P.C. will be more effective.

*Civil Service Regulations*

BE IT RESOLVED, that the NAACP call for the abolition of racial designations on military discharges. This is in line with our program for integration in the armed forces, and in line with the fact that we all serve in the armed forces to protect all America, not just one racial group, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we call for the appointment of qualified Negroes to key personnel positions in the Civil Service in the various districts and larger installations so that grievances of Negro employees may be handled more justly and promptly.

## INTERNATIONAL AND COLONIAL AFFAIRS

President Truman's Point IV

We call on Congress to implement by adequate appropriations President Truman's so-called Point IV to provide American medical and technical know-how to the people in the industrially backward areas of the world in order to improve their health, increase their productivity, and raise their standard of living. This is a wise policy which will win friendship for America as well as being truly humanitarian. Our Association approved the principle of foreign economic aid when necessary to prevent economic chaos and misery which was behind the Marshall Plan Aid to Western Europe. Unless Congress shows itself generous in carrying out President Truman's recommendations for Point IV aid, it will prove itself racially biased, because so many of the industrially backward regions are inhabited by colored people.

In this connection we especially commend the International Development Advisory Board of the Technical Corporation Administration and its chairman, Nelson Rockefeller, for their statesmanlike program to carry out Point IV recommendations.

We warn, however, that investment

of private capital in these industrially backward areas as distinguished from the provision of government funds must be subject to careful and effective control by our government and by the governmental body of the industrially backward area in order to prevent imperialist exploitation of the people and their resources for private profit without proper attention to raising their educational, health, and living standards.

### Caribbean Area

Few areas of the earth are as important or vulnerable militarily to the United States as the islands in the Caribbean. At the same time there is no section of the earth where there is so much poverty as the result of two centuries of ruthless economic exploitation by European powers of the human and natural resources of that region. Federation of the British possessions with greater freedom to the native population and the efforts of the Caribbean Commission, while valuable as a beginning towards self-government and greater economic opportunity are good, but by themselves they are inadequate.

It is imperative for humanitarian as well as military reasons that all possible attention and assistance be given towards the recreation and functioning of a basic program which will give full political, economic, educational, health and other freedom to the people of the Caribbean.

### Korean War

WHEREAS, the armed forces of our country and other members of the United Nations are fighting in Korea to repel aggression and

WHEREAS, this struggle affirms the policy of collective security against aggression in which all peace-loving nations should treat an attack on any one of them as an attack on all to be resisted by the united strength of all

BECAUSE this policy of collective security against aggression is the best present way to peace, and because our fighting in Korea is in line with this policy of collective security, we support the United Nations military action.

FURTHER we warn our branches and youth councils against so-called "peace" organizations that have in the forefront of their program the demand to "bring back our boys from Korea." Such peace organizations are not only urging a policy desired by the Communist bloc of nations, but one likely to cause more and bigger wars throughout the world by making aggression in Korea successful.

### Panama Wage Situation

We condemn the system of dual wages which exists by the acquiescence of the United States Government in the Panama Canal Zone, under which American workers, the so-called "gold" employees are paid a high scale, and the native and the imported West Indian workers, nearly all colored, the so-called "silver" employees, are paid a different and a substantially lower scale. We demand that the government agency which operates the Panama Canal Zone end this double standard of pay.

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We urge the United Nations to increase its efforts to protect the rights of all Colonial Peoples.

### Liberia

This Convention is distressed by reports of political persecution and physical threats against the life of Didhwo Twe, recently a candidate for the presidency of the Republic of Liberia against President Tubman. We express the sincere hope that these reports will be proved by the Republic of Liberia to be without foundation. Natives of Africa who have been exploited and mistreated by white imperialists must not be subjected to similar treatment at the hands of Negro governments.

## South Africa

We are appalled by the implicit approval of the racist policies of the Malan government in the Union of South Africa by the recent loan granted it by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. We reject the specious excuse for that loan that political considerations do not and should not govern such loans. There is no possible way by which financial assistance to a dictator and government based on racial bigotry can be absolved from political implications. The blunt defiance of the United Nations by the Union of South Africa on the issue of annexation of Southwest Africa and its brutal disregard for the human and political rights of its native and Indian population constitute one of the most dangerous menaces and affronts to decent government anywhere in the world.

We vigorously urge the International Bank to grant no more financial aid to the Union of South Africa as long as its present government and racial policies exist. We further urge the United States Delegation to the United Nations and the U. S. State Department to oppose without equivocation the racism of the Union of South Africa on these basic principles.

## Peace

BE IT RESOLVED that this conference of the NAACP shall go on record as urging the heads of our government to explore all avenues of peace and to consider every proposal for peace and to refrain from any cause of action as would foreclose the possibility of an honorable negotiated peace.

## GENERAL

The U. S. Supreme Court has declared that the off shore oil reserves in this country belong to the people of all nations. The conservatives in Congress under the plea of states' rights, have introduced a bill to turn these immensely rich coastal oil reserves back to the states. This bill is being backed by the oil companies, because they believe they have a chance to develop these oil resources on terms more profitable to their stockholders from the state legislatures than from the federal government. A group of liberal Senators on the other hand have introduced a bill to devote the proceeds from the royalties of these oil resources to helping all the people by providing better education in all the states. The NAACP accordingly goes on record for support of this measure and in opposition to turning the offshore oil resources back to the coastal states, provided that aid should be given only to those states having unsegregated education.

## FELICITATIONS

We, the delegates to the 42nd Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, wish to extend our sincere appreciation and thanks to the Atlanta branch for the most efficient manner in which its officers, committee chairman and members carried out the arrangements for this convention and to the city and people of Atlanta for the fine welcome and generous hospitality extended to the delegates.

We wish to extend our thanks to Mayor William B. Hartsfield and to Chief of Police Herbert Jenkins for the personal interest they have shown in the convention and for the courtesies they have extended to the delegates.

We also wish to express our warm appreciation to the management of the Municipal Auditorium, to the Wheat Street Baptist church and to the Butler Street YMCA for providing adequate and comfortable meeting places for our sessions.

Further, we wish to commend the daily newspapers, the Atlanta CONSTITUTION, the Atlanta DAILY WORLD and the Atlanta JOURNAL and the radio stations of Atlanta, as well as the national dailies, weeklies and especially the NEW YORK TIMES for their extensive coverage of our convention.

In addition, we extend our sincere and heartfelt thanks to these groups, among others, which have extended courtesies and provided entertainment for the delegates while here: The Atlanta Pan-Hellenic Council, the Atlanta Life Insurance Co., the Atlanta Nurses Association, the Women's Auxiliary of the Atlanta Branch, the Atlanta Youth Council, the Boy Scouts, the taxicab companies and to the Atlanta citizens who have opened the doors of their homes to make our stay pleasant and comfortable and to all others who have contributed in any way to making our convention a successful one.

*Ransom*

ON GOODWILL TOUR—*A group of midwesterners headed for a goodwill tour of Europe visit the national office of the NAACP in New York City. L to R, seated: Eleanor Hicks and Mrs. Esther Lowe, Detroit; NAACP secretary Walter White; Rev. J. J. McNeil, Mrs. J. M. Kendrick, Detroit. Standing, L to R: Rev. Walter Offutt, NAACP church secretary; Rev. Beecher Hicks, Columbus, Ohio; P. J. Hauser, Rev. J. C. Oglesby, William Green, Rev. C. F. Stewart, Detroit; Rev. Louis Rawls, Chicago; Gloster Current, director of NAACP branches.*

# LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many lawyers known to us is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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